FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 215 *4 November 1983*

ARGENTINA

Commentator Views U.S. Policy, Ambassador B 1
[LA PRENSA 2 Nov]
Peronists on Elections, Leadership Changes B 2
PJ Political Secretary B 4
Peron Telegram Deemed 'Fake' B 4
Wehbe Hopes for Return of Foreign Capital B 4
Police Find Weapons, Ammunition, Uniforms B 5
Original Judge in Peron Case Convicted of Slander B 5
USSR Mission To Conduct Survey in San Juan B 5

BOLIVIA

Government Urged To Report on Deals With Soviets C 1
[EL DIARIO 26 Oct]
Interior Minister on Group Captured in Luribay C 1
[EL DIARIO 27 Oct]
Lechin Doubts Origins C 2
COB Criticizes Air Force Intervention C 2

BRAZIL

Annual Inflation Rate Nears 200 Percent D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 2 Nov]
Rio Governor Concerned Over 'International Plot' D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 26 Oct]
Briefs: Positive Trade Balance Reported; Nuclear Seminar Inaugurated D 1

CHILE

Foreign Ministry Defines Position on Grenada E 1
[EL MERCURIO 27 Oct]
Citibank Branch Bombed by 'Subversives' E 1
Liberal Movement Created, Applies for Party Status E 1
[EL MERCURIO 29 Oct]
MAPU-OC Socialist Group Wants To Join AD E 2
New System for Exile Returns To Replace Lists E 2
Navy Commander Departs for Newport Meeting E 3

PERU

7 Million Voters Expected for Municipal Elections J 1
Bolivian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit J 1
Air Force Chief Departs for USSR Visit J 1
[EL COMERCIO 23 Oct]
Briefs: New Submarine Joins Navy J 1

MEXICO

Sepulveda, MacEachen Criticize U.S. Invasion M 1
Paper Says Grenada Prelude to Nicaragua Invasion M 1
[UNOMASUNO 31 Oct]
Soviets in Grenada To Be Evacuated Via Merida M 2
Soviet Envoy Awaits Arrival M 2

PANAMA

New Government-Justice Minister Takes Office N 1
Assembly Approves Bill on U.S. Investments N 1
[LA PRENSA 28 Oct]
PAPO 'Repudiates' Agreement N 1
[LA PRENSA 30 Oct]
Guaymi Indians Reject Delimitation Bill N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Rogers Discusses National Refugee Policy P 1

COSTA RICA

Echeverria Says U.S. Pressing for Joint Maneuvers [Havana] P 1
Briefs: New Nicaraguan Ambassador P 1

EL SALVADOR

Rebels Claim Gains; Army Bombs Positions P 2
Army Setbacks in Morazan [Farabundo Marti] P 2
Army Bombs Guazapa P 2
Rebels Capture War Materiel [Farabundo Marti] P 3
FMLN Ambushes Army Patrol [Havana] P 3
Rebels Cite Death Squad Threats Against Church P 3
[Farabundo Marti]
Venceremos: More U.S. Troops for Honduras P 3
FMLN Refutes VOA Report on Death of Soldiers P 4
[Venceremos]
Bulgarian Paper Interviews Revolutionary Flores P 5
[Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT 28 Oct]
Zamora Criticizes U.S. Central America Policies P 6
[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 27 Oct]

GUATEMALA

New Cabinet Ministers Sworn Into Office P 7
Labor Minister P 7
Economy Minister P 8
ORPA Overrides Radios To Broadcast Messages [Havana] P 8

HONDURAS

President Suazo Defends U.S. Military Presence P 9
Havana: Communique Repudiates Grenada Invasion P 9
Havana Notes 85 Persons Arrested Now Missing P 10

NICARAGUA

Interior Minister Borge Condemns U.S. Policy P 10
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 30 Oct]
Stresses Military Preparedness [EL NUEVO DIARIO 31 Oct] P 13
Nunez Urges National Unity Against Aggression P 13
Radios Comment on Situation in Grenada P 14
U.S.-UK Disagreement Viewed P 14
Interior Ministry Communique on Church Issue P 15
Radio: Church Protest Failed P 15
CEDRENIC Document Protests Harassment [Voice of Sandino] P 16
Women May Voluntarily Enter Military Service P 17
Radio Exito Closure Termed 'Strategic' Measure P 18
SRV Youth Delegation Arrives for Visit P 18
Managua Cites Alvarez on Reactivation of CONDECA P 18
MISURASATA Claims Government Bombing Indians P 19
ARDE Issues Bulletins on October Activities P 19
[Voice of Sandino]
War Bulletin No 91 P 19
War Bulletin No 92 P 20

CUBA

Red Cross Vice President Meets With Fidel Castro Q 1
UN Ambassador Raul Roa Interview Eyes Grenada Q 1
GRANMA Editorial Scores U.S. Actions in Grenada Q 3
'Manhunt' By U.S. Troops in Grenada Cited Q 5
Vice President Discusses Grenada Events Q 5
[Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 29 Oct]
U.S. Said Lying To Justify Grenada Actions Q 6
Romesh Chandra Cited on U.S. Aggression Q 7
'Red Sunday' To Honor Workers Killed in Grenada Q 7
Czechoslovak Workers Score U.S. in Grenada Q 7
October Revolution Anniversary Celebration Begins Q 8
Televised Ceremony Q 8
Garcia Frias Speech Q 8
Soviet Envoy Speech Hits U.S. Q 11
Departure of U.S. Naval Task Force Noted Q 12
Exercises Denounced at UN Q 12
PRELA Notes 'Growing Power' of U.S. Military Q 13
Panama Embassy Calls Off 3 Nov Festivities Q 13
Launching of New FMLN Offensive Observed Q 13
Education Ministers Open Fifth Conference Q 14
Grenada Viewed Q 15
Perez Herrero Speaks Q 15
Correction to 'Data on Personnel Released' Q 15

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Need for Commonwealth Peace Force in Question S 1

DOMINICA

Prime Minister on 'Grenada-Based Communist Plot' S 1

GRENADA

Scoon Promises Elections Within 12 Months S 2
Commonwealth Members Divided on U.S. Presence S 3
Inhabitants 'Applauded' U.S. 'Rescue Mission' S 5

JAMAICA

PNP Foresees Possible 'Fascist-Style Repression' S 6
Sugar Factory To Be Closed; Work Force Reduced S 7

SURINAME

Resuming Ties With Netherlands To Be Explored U 1
[Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT 28 Oct]

OTHER COUNTRIES

PARAGUAY

Stroessner Congratulates Alfonsin on Victory V 1
[ABC COLOR 3 Nov]

URUGUAY

Military Regime Seeks Political Renewal V 1

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. POLICY, AMBASSADOR

FY031538 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "The External Front"]

[Excerpt] Apparently the United States has adopted a more revealing attitude. While on a brief visit to New York before the elections, diplomatic sources told us that even though Washington considers that Argentina "is to some extent important for the United States, it also considers that the United States is far more important for Argentina." It must be recalled that by that time, several high-ranking Argentine military officers had already told their U.S. peers of their desire to not only rebuild relations with Washington as soon as possible, but to make them stronger than they had been before the Malvinas conflict. This was to be achieved through a global political and military agreement.

In sum: Washington responded to Argentina's approach by hardening its position, probably because of the logical suspicions that actions in Buenos Aires have long aroused in the U.S. Government. For example, it could well be that U.S. officials regarded this Argentine approach as a mere attempt by our militarymen to soften Washington's position on arms sales to Argentina, but with no real intention of achieving a rapprochement. At that time, Washington was again about to analyze arms sales to Argentina.

From then on, the government of Mr Reagan has done nothing but harden its position, as was revealed by the sweeping action against Grenada, where Soviets and Cubans had already erected a large base, and, above all, by the fact that this action was carried out despite the substantial domestic political damage that it caused the Republican administration barely a year before the next presidential elections. There are also consistent reports, not at all farfetched, about an eventual direct U.S. military intervention in Central America. Under these conditions, Washington can only be expected to have hardened its position toward Buenos Aires, possibly even more radically than during the period before the elections.

According to our sources, just a few hours ago, one of the many U.S. envoys reportedly delivered a surprising message to several Argentine political circles: 1) That, as we said before, Washington does not consider Argentina to be a very important country, much less an ally; 2) that Buenos Aires should expect neither better treatment than any other Third World country, including several African nations, nor any special aid, for that matter. The U.S. envoy also reportedly said that the U.S. Government is keeping a close but by no means cordial eye on the possibility that Buenos Aires may finally decide to make use of its relative nuclear development to build a "bomb" despite the denials by Admiral Castro Madero, or that Argentina may allow the Soviets to erect a military base.

We will see what happens in the near future. However, there is interesting news: Frank Ortiz, the new U.S. ambassador to Argentina, is a skillful negotiator as well as a staunch defender of the human rights policy.

In his previous ambassadorial assignment in Peru, where he witnessed the advent of the Velazquez dictatorship, he was praised for his impartiality despite the disagreement on commercial matters that marked relations between Lima and Washington at that time -- Mr Belaunde Terry had even canceled an official trip to the United States in the wake of the countervailing duties that the U.S. Commerce Department imposed on Peruvian textile exports. Mr Ortiz is also said to have displayed the same impartiality, or at least the same ability to appear impartial, when he had to cope with the tense situation that arose in Lima during the Malvinas war -- when Buenos Aires broke with Washington, the situation was marked by a strong reaction from the Peruvian military, and even from the government and political parties. Mr Ortiz, whose designation as U.S. ambassador to Peru was opposed by Peruvian communists, later succeeded in turning his embassy into a meeting place of politicians of all ideologies, including those of the extreme left. And, on top of all this, shortly before leaving Lima, he publicly defended the Amnesty International reports on Peru ("It is an institution of good," he said) just when the Peruvian Government was saying that all Amnesty messages were thrown into the "garbage can," but nobody got mad at him.

Such is Mr Reagan's new ambassador in Buenos Aires. Beyond all doubt, he is far too experienced for the mission that he will have to fulfill in a country in which Washington "is not interested." But his presence here will be profitable only if the new government designs a consistent policy and designates ambassadors who are as clever, or as "impartial," as Mr Ortiz.

PERONISTS ON ELECTIONS, LEADERSHIP CHANGES

PY0311139 [Editorial Report] Following last Sunday's elections, the Argentine media have reported serious in-fighting within the Peronist Movement as follows: Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1420 GMT on 2 November quoted Peronist leader Angel Federico Robledo as saying that the reason why the Peronists did not get support from other organizations in the elections was becuase "of the inability of our leadership, including our candidates, to offer satisfactory proposals to the community." Robledo added that it is possible that the designation of Herminio Iglesias as candidate for Buenos Aires governor was responsible for the Peronist defeat.

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1540 GMT on 2 November reported on the remarks made by Vicente Saadi, Peronist senator-elect for Catamarca Province. In explaining the Peronist election defeat, he said that 'a party cannot afford to have a president [Maria Estela Martinez de Peron] who never even took over the job, and a vice president [Lorenzo Miguel] who did not attend public activities for fear of being jeered by his own people." After harshly criticizing Isabel Peron and Lorenzo Miguel, Saadi emphasized that "from now on, responsible and appropriate measures in accordance with the times must be adopted." He added: "We will demand the immediate calling of a party congress to thoroughly study the election results and to act accordingly."

Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1415 GMT on 2 November said that Italo Luder, the Justicialist Party presidential candidate, admitted that all political parties make an evaluation under these circumstances, and that this does not necessarily mean an internal crisis in the party. He added that the party must make an evaluation of the election results and pepare a strategy under a totally different political situation.

Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1244 GMT on 2 November reported on the remarks made by union leader Jorge Triaca, one of the secretaries of the General Labor Confederation-Azopardo sector, accusing the Peronist leaders who led the party to failure of being "inept" and "arrogant," and added that the labor unions must keep their leaders because they were not responsible for the defeat. Regarding the election defeat, Triaca said that "there were political aspects which were not kept in mind and, worst of all, the labor unions are blamed for not fulfilling their responsibilities, when in reality they did not have organized and broad participation, which would have allowed them to perform their tasks."

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1517 GMT on 2 November quoted Jorge Vazquez, former under secretary of foreign relations during the last Peronist government, as harshly criticizing Peronist leaders, whom he labeled an "infamous gang." Vazquez said: "We saw the situation of the Justicialist Party before the elections. A small group that I call the infamous gang used pressure to take over the party congresses, the National and the Buenos Aires Province Congresses; this is the result." He believed that "they must all resign if they have any dignity," adding that the personal self-seeking attitude of Herminio Iglesias, candidate for governor of Buenos Aires Province, prevailed over Peronist leaders Luder and Bittel. He said: "The proposals were not clear, there was no clear message to the middle class or to the young, because they are afraid of the young."

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1520 GMT on 2 November reported on the remarks made by Rodolfo Ponce, national deputy-elect for Buenos Aires and leader of the 62 Organizations, who said, "I am not aware that Herminio Iglesias has resigned," adding that if he resigns, the leaders of all the provinces where Peronism lost should also resign.

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1630 GMT on 2 November quoted Carlos Arturo Juarez, governor-elect for Santiago del Estero and second vice president of the Justicialist Party, who stated "we must set up a new strategy" after the election defeat. This strategy is much more important than easy criticisms. He said: "What should be done, what all parties do after an election, is to make a thorough study of the results and the reasons for it." He added: "Peronism must now act with a sense of national greatness. We said many times and we are now going to repeat it: The fatherland comes first, the movement next, and then the individuals.'

Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1352 GMT on 2 November reported on the remarks made by Herminio Iglesias, former Justicialist candidate for governor of Buenos Aires Province. Iglesias said that he has not yet considered resigning as head of the party in Buenos Aires Province; that he is going to study the situation "with a cool head" before making a decision. He said that Raul Alfonsin won because of the alliances he made, adding: "Really, it was our time to lose and we must accept that we lost." He said that "one of our mistakes was, for example, not having done what General Peron did when he came in 1972. He met with the other parties to negotiate, to make alliances. This was our mistake.

"But Alfonsin did just that, because here everyone went against Peronism. He revived antagonism among Peronists and won. We will see how he does from here on." Iglesias defined his relations with Lorenzo Miguel as "good, perfect, as they have been for the last 33 years. There has never been a separation between Lorenzo Miguel and Herminio Iglesias."

PJ Political Secretary

PY032259 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- Carlos Spadone, political secretary of the National Justicialist Board, has denied that resignations from that party's body are likely to come about soon. He also stated that no reshuffle is contemplated. Spadone has branded as isolated clusters those seeking the removal of several Peronist leaders for their responsibility for the electoral defeat last Sunday. Spadone stated that it is likely that the party's national convention will be convened soon.

Spadone made these remarks at the party offices at 651 Virrey Ceballos Street in Buenos Aires when he handed a two-page statement to the press conveying the Peronist leadership's analysis of the elections outcome and upholding the party's willingness to endorse the constitutional government system. Spadone reported that all the non-Peronists voted for the Radical Party candidate, and stressed that the leftwing parties' public support for justification backfired, resulting in the election outcome.

Peron Telegram Deemed 'Fake'

PY032159 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1551 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (NA) -- Carlos Spadone, political secretary of the Justicialist Party, has called the telegram that Isabel Peron reportedly sent to Raul Alfonsin from Madrid congratulating him on his victory in the national elections "a fake." "That telegram was not composed by Isabel. One can tell, first because she signed it as the movement's head when she is actually the party's head, and second because she would not have bypassed the National Board," Spadone noted in statements to the press.

On Tuesday, the text of the telegram was disclosed by telephone from Spain to Buenos Aires news media by sources close to the former president. Meanwhile, the morning daily CLARIN published a facsimile of the telegram showing all the appropriate data. On the other hand, it is not yet known whether Isabel Peron has denied that she actually sent congratulations to Raul Alfonsin.

WEHBE HOPES FOR RETURN OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

PY030222 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe has said that things will by no means be easy for the next government although there are encouraging signs regarding the country's future. One of them is an international grain price increase which may result in grain export earnings greater than this year's.

The climate of tranquility to be created by the existence of a constitutional government, Wehbe said, will prompt the return of capital that left the country.

POLICE FIND WEAPONS, AMMUNITION, UNIFORMS

PY032209 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1608 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (DYN) -- It has been learned from reliable sources that the police have found large quantities of weapons, police and Army uniforms, and blank Metal Workers Union (UOM) membership cards in an empty house in Tortuguitas, about 35 km northwest of here.

A house on San Isidro and Libertad Streets, Rocio neighborhood, Buenos Aires Province, was raided by Buenos Aires Province police and other security forces.

Although there is no official information, it has been learned that the police found large quantities of long barrel weapons, grenades, fuses, teargas, ammunition, handcuffs, ampuls containing chemicals, police and Army uniforms, blank forms, and blank UOM membership cards.

ORIGINAL JUDGE IN PERON CASE CONVICTED OF SLANDER

PY031755 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1751 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (TELAM) -- Federal judge Dr Norberto Angel Giletta has imposed a 2-year suspended sentence and a fine of 1,000 Argentine pesos on former federal judge Dr Rafael Sarmiento, on charges of slander aggravated by publication. Sarmiento had said that the verdict that his successor Dr Martin Anzoategui was to render in the case involving former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron would be the prevarication of the century. Mrs Peron was charged with misappropriating public funds.

In a speech he delivered honoring General Justo Jose de Urquiza on 3 February, Sarmiento said that we are on the eve of learning about a verdict that will be recalled as the prevarication of the century. The following day, Judge Anzoategui acquitted Mrs Peron, Lopez Rega, and others on the grounds that no crimes had been committed.

USSR MISSION TO CONDUCT SURVEY IN SAN JUAN

PY032252 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpt] On the subject of San Juan Province, let us point out that a trade mission from the Soviet Union will undertake a feasibility survey today for the installation of trolley bus service in San Juan City and its suburbs. This mission is to work jointly with a technical team from the Public Works and Services Ministry of San Juan Province.

This project, which is to be developed this week, will look into the possibility of installing a trolley bus service. A technical proposal will be drafted based on a comparative study that will include the proposed ineneraries, number of trips, number of units required, cost of installing the powerlines and power supply, and maintenance expenses.

This study, we repeat, will be conducted by the Soviet mission made up of several Soviet engineers. San Juan Provinces technicians from the Public Works and Services Ministry will cocperate with the Soviet engineers.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO REPORT ON DEALS WITH SOVIETS

PY040115 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Bolivia and the USSR"]

[Text] In keeping with the concept of friendship among nations, the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who left a few days ago, visited Bolivia for a few days. We cannot deny the importance of this visit, but it would be much more useful to the nation if the people were informed of the results of this visit and of the areas where Bolivia will receive cooperation assistance from the USSR. Up to now, the people have not been informed about the extent of Soviet cooperation plans.

There is a Bolivian-USSR commission at the diplomatic level that held its meeting in Santa Cruz a few months ago. However, the results of this meeting are only partially known, while nothing is known about those plans that have already been implemented. The USSR is a power with an enormous potential to offer cooperation assistance to developing countries. It is said that the transference of technology can be one of the areas where the Soviets can help Bolivia. This is naturally in addition to the political activity they are effectively carrying out through the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB).

Regarding our dependency on the USSR, something which they are striving to increase even more, it must be noted that the salaries of some PCB members are paid by the USSR. Recently a PCB deputy mistakenly said that the salaries they receive from Congress in Bolivian pesos are handed over to the PCB and that they keep for themselves the salaries they obviously receive from political funds that are supported by the CPSU.

Since the PCB has assumed government posts and since labor sectors, which are controlled by the PCB, have noted that it is not convenient for Bolivia to make any arrangements with the IMF because the IMF is an arm of imperialism, why don't we seek aid from communist countries such as the USSR? This will be a good way for them to shown their goodwill and also to implement plans that up to now have been mere words. Well then, if we do not arrive at an agreement with the IMF, what is the alternative offered by international communists? Have we arrived at an agreement with the USSR during the stay of the Soviet political mission in Bolivia? It would be a good idea for the government to inform the people about anything in this regard either through its proper channels or through the PCB. The nation needs the implementation of specific plans and not just statements or the adoption of positions such as those that have been adopted since the communists have assumed government posts.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON GROUP CAPTURED IN LURIBAY

PY291325 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 27 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has said that the group of armed people captured by the Armed Forces in a commando operation in the Luribay area of La Paz Department is made up of bandits.

Shortly before leaving Government House, reporters asked Alvarez Plata to comment on the participation of the Interior Ministry in the investigations that the Army conducted to detect the presence of the group. He replied: "The investigation has been conducted by the Armed Forces." He added that the detainees could not be called guerrillas but bandits.

He was then asked whether this case could be a new kind of banditry, in which uniforms, bazookas, and large caliber weapons are used, as was indicated by press reports. He answered that these things may happen in Bolivia because both uniforms and weapons are within the people's reach.

On the other hand, he declined to give either a personal or an official opinion in his capacity as interior minister. He reiterated that the Armed Forces are in charge of the investigations and that they will report the results.

The minister was also asked about reports that the weapons that were seized were those that the Army gave the Interior Ministry to repress drug trafficking. The minister replied tht the answer should be given by the media that had published the reports.

Lechin Doubts Origins

PY301741 Paris AFP in Spanish 2222 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], has stated here today that the alleged guerrillas detained on Tuesday in Luribay (180 km southeast of La Paz) are reportedly paramilitary agents in the service of the right who have been receiving military training.

Lechin noted that 48 hours after their detention, the govenment has not yet presented the seven insurgents to the press, thus increasing the doubts about their origin and intentions.

Official sources stated in the beginning that these persons were trained by Peruvian Luis Fernandez Flores, 36 years old, who is reportedly tied to the Peruvain terrorist group Shining Path.

Other COB leaders have reported that under the pretext of being part of a supposed guerrilla group, several peasants have been detained and held incommunicado, preventing them from receiving a visit from their relatives.

The governemnt also stated that it is still evaluating the statements of the detainees and that it will issue a report on this matter within the next few hours.

COB CRITICIZES AIR FORCE INTERVENTION

PY261425 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] rejects all government actions aimed at solving social problems through intervention, especially if it resorts to military intervention. These statements are contained in a communique issued by the COB which is signed by Oscar Sanjines Rodriguez, COB secretary general, and Victor Lima, COB organization secretary.

The COB document points out that the AASANA employees endured the intervention of the country's airports by the Air Force in compliance with government orders. The COB radically rejects this attitude of the executive branch and also deems it provocative. The solution to the social and economic problems should be undertaken within the framework of the proposals made by the COB and by no means through methods that exclude dialogue and discussions.

ANNUAL INFLATION RATE NEARS 200 PERCENT

PY031403 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Nov 83 p 13

[Excerpt] The inflation rate recorded during the month of October repeated the historical record of 13.3 percent that was reached in July. In October 1982, the inflation rate was 4.8 percent. Now, the rate accrued during the year has reached 166.7 percent, surpassing by far the 152 percent set by the IMF to prepare the goals of public deficit and net domestic credit in 1983. Measured over the past 12 months, the inflation rate was 197.2 percent, very close to the 200 percent barrier.

RIO GOVERNOR CONCERNED OVER 'INTERNATIONAL PLOT'

PY031711 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 83 p 4

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro -- Yesterday denouncing "a sort of international plot against our democratic reconstruction" and stressing his willingness to "help" President Figueiredo "in good faith and with firmness," Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola, of the PDT [Democratic Workers' Party], defended the collective resignation of the federal government economic team to "facilitate" the discussion of alternatives for the national crisis.

In his most categorical press conference since he assumed power, Brizola revealed that he had held several international consultations during the past few days and that he had reached some "well-founded conclusions." He explained: "The foreign financial system is pushing our country up against the wall. It is demanding a short-term decision when it is well known that this will place a very serious burden on the Brazilian people."

He then added: "And if the Brazilian people, through their representatives, say "no" to the IMF's demands, what will happen then? I believe in the building of alternatives. Beginning now, the holding of a responsible meeting would be sufficient, with no hidden power behind the curtains, where all would be able to place on the table the decision-making power."

BRIEFS

POSITIVE TRADE BALANCE REPORTED -- Brasilia -- Carlos Viacava, CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] director, stated yesterday that the trade balance in September presented a surplus of $602 million, and increased to $4,912,000,000 the surplus accrued during the first 9 months of the year, surpassing even the annual goal established at the beginning of 1983 of $6.3 billion. According to Viacava, Brazilian exports during September amounted to $1,923,000,000, against $1,321,000,000 in imports. This increase is due particularly to the tremendous increase in sales of manufactured products abroad, 31-percent above the sales recorded in September the previous year. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Oct 83 p 21 PY]

NUCLEAR SEMINAR INAUGURATED -- A seminar on the guarantee of the quality of nuclear plants in Latin America was inaugurated in Rio de Janeiro today. The seminar, which is being attended by 41 representatives of various countries and 30 Brazilian observers, discussed the training of personnel on nuclear plant security and how to protect the environment and population. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Oct 83 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEFINES POSITION ON GRENADA

PY040045 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Oct 83 p C3

["Text" of acting Chilean OAS Representative Juan Larrain's declaration on Grenada at the OAS; delivered to the press by the Foreign Ministry in Santiago on 26 October]

[Text] The Government of Chile has followed with great concern events that took place on the island of Grenada. An extremely serious process of Soviet-Cuban infiltration that threatened the peace and security of nations in the region had been observed lately in the Caribbean nation. The intensive arms buildup and the presence of Soviet advisers, who obviously were not serving peaceful purposes, were factors contributing to the worrisome situation in the region, posing a threat and danger to the stability of the nations in the area.

The OAS has at its disposal mechanisms to deal with these problems, and the appropriate use of such mechanisms provides the legal means to cope with situations that threaten peace in the Americas and the security of member nations of that organization.

We deplore the fact that those mechanisms were not resorted to at the proper time, because to some extent that failure contributed to allowing the process to reach a critical point, thus triggering the developments which took place.

Chile has traditionally been opposed to the use of force and to the intervention in the internal affairs of other states. We argue that the best way of preventing confrontations is the timely use of mechanisms which the nations of the hemisphere have set up, precisely, to guarantee peace, order, and security for our nations.

CITIBANK BRANCH BOMBED BY 'SUBVERSIVES'

PY031749 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] A powerful bomb exploded today at the Citibank branch located in the Providencia neighborhood. The explosion caused serious damage to two windows and a glass door. The Citibank branch is located at 1275 11 September Avenue in the Providencia neighborhood.

According to eyewitnesses, the attack was perpetrated by two persons who fled from the scene of the incident in a waiting car which was driven by a third subversive.

In view of the early hour of the attack, 0600 no one was on the street; therefore, no one was hurt.

LIBERAL MOVEMENT CREATED, APPLIES FOR PARTY STATUS

PY032255 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 29 Oct 83 p C 3

[Text] Attorney Gaston Ureta Godoy, a former official of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday reported on the formation of a "Liberal Movement," whose objective will be to draw under one umbrella professionals from various fields.

Ureta said that the new political group has appointed an Executive Board which is made up of Hernan Errazuriz Talavera, a son of the former Liberal Party's leader Ladislao Errazuriz Pereira, Claudio Cerda, and Ureta Godoy himself. Ureta said that this group's aim is to "rebuild and strengthen the republic." He added that once the group is legally authorized, it will become a party.

Ureta said that, for the time being, "it is both desirable and useful that there be movements which bring together people who share different beliefs, either independent ones or those of old parties."

MAPU-OC SOCIALIST GROUP WANTS TO JOIN AD

PY030110 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Political sources have reported that tomorrow the Democratic Alliance [AD] will study a petition requesting membership in the group submitted by the United Popular Action Movement-Workers and Peasants Faction, MAPU-OC, a socialist group. During a regular meeting, the AD will also study the organization of the forthcoming public demonstration scheduled for 18 November.

(Enrique Correa), one of the MAPU-OC leaders, indicated that he was certain that their request to become AD members would not be rejected. He added that their membership in the opposition is aimed at delivery to the AD of some proposals to unify the opposition, proposals shared by the socialists who are already AD members. (Correa) indicated that the proposals include the creation of a pact among all opposition forces and the organization of a command of opposition political and social forces in order to carry out democratic mobilization.

(Correa) also said that the MAPU-OC membership in the AD is desired in order to achieve the complete unity of the opposition. Asked whether MAPU-OC membership in the AD would obstruct the possibility of resuming the dialogue with the government, (Correa) said: Perhaps the government will interpret our membership as a new reason for rejecting any possibility of understanding.

NEW SYSTEM FOR EXILE RETURNS TO REPLACE LISTS

PY021133 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1448 GMT 1 Nov 83

[By Albino Mallo]

[Text] Santiago, 1 Nov (EFE) -- As of today, the Chilean Government has replaced the issuing of lists of persons living in exile who are authorized to return to the country with a system of individual requests which will be handled expeditiously by a special office.

The system of lists through which 3,616 persons had been allowed to return to the country had been criticized by the opposition because it created expectations and anxiety harmful for those living in exile as well as some misunderstandings, such as those over some names. Among these misunderstandings, mention was made of the fact that three persons recently arrived at the Santiago International Airport after their names had been included on lists, and then found that they were not to be allowed to enter the country after having been informed that their permits had been cancelled.

The government itself admitted that after issuing one of the last lists, it cancelled 174 authorizations to return to Chile without publishing the names of the persons affected.

Luis Simon Figueroa, Interior Ministry under secretary, announced that as of today an "office for handling affairs of persons in exile" would be established to individually handle the requests to return to the country.

According to the new procedure, the request should be submitted in writing either by the relatives of those living in exile to the aforementioned office, through the Documents Registry Office [Registro de Entrada de Documentos], or by those living in exile to the Chilean consulates in the countries where they reside.

The government announced that it will handle the requests in the most expeditious way possible (via Telex), and that the answer will be given in the same way and, in all cases, will be in writing.

The office will also answer any consultations or questions that the relatives of persons living in exile may have. In all cases, the questions and answers will be handled in writing.

This new measure definitely dismisses all ideas of the issuing of new lists as well as other means to solve the problem which had been mentioned, such as the publication of a long list of all those entitled to return. Only those not mentioned on such a list will not be authorized to return.

NAVY COMMANDER DEPARTS FOR NEWPORT MEETING

PY031234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean Navy Commander Admiral Jose Toribio Merino today left for the United States to participate in the seventh international symposium on naval power to be held in Newport, Rhode Island.

Adm Merino, who is a member of the government junta, will remain in the United States until the second week of this month and will carry out several institutional tasks.

Vice Admiral Maurice Poisson, chief of the Navy General Staff, will substitute for Adm Merino during his absence, according to the Navy.

This international symposium is held every 2 years in the United States. The commanders in chief of the Western navies or their representatives also attend this meeting.

7 MILLION VOTERS EXPECTED FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY031647 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpt] More than 7 million voters will vote on Sunday, 13 November. In this regard the people in general have expressed their support for the (?appeal) made by the president of the republic to guarantee the electoral process as a demonstration of pride in the Peruvian democracy.

According to the opinions gathered by democratic reporters, the elections to be held on Sunday, 13 November, will represent a real defeat for terrorism and for those who hide their relations with the terrorist groups.

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

PY282251 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Before departing for his country, Bolivian Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado advocated that the worldwide, ever-spreading drug traffic be fought through multilateral actions which would include extremely severe repressive measures.

Ortiz Mercado termed his visit to Peru very fruitful and said that it had served to strengthen ties between the two countries and activate the mixed Peruvian-Bolivian commission in order to develop a number of ventures in the commerical sector. Ortiz Mercado reported that Peru has granted a $30-million credit to his country for exporting inputs for the Bolivian mining sector, a move that will benefit both countries.

Upon being asked about the possibility that Chile might rejoin the Andean Pact, Ortiz Mercado said that he could give no opinion on the wishes of the Chilean industrial secotr, as the Chilean Government's intentions remain unknown to him.

AIR FORCE CHIEF DEPARTS FOR USSR VISIT

PY011257 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Oct 82 p A 5

[Text] The Peruvian Air Force commander, Lieutenant General Jose Zlatar, left for Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the Soviet Air Force. He will have a broad program of official activities to fulfill in the Soviet Union.

High-ranking officers of the Peruvian Air Force said farewell to Gen Zlatar at Jorge Chavez International Airport. Diplomats from the Soviet Embassy in Lima were also present.

BRIEFS

NEW SUBMARINE JOINS NAVY -- Celebrating the anniversary of the naval battle of Angamos and Peruvian Navy Day, President Fernando Belaunde presided over the ceremony launching the modern submarine "Pisagua," the last of six submarines ordered by the government from FRG shipyards. Another ceremony which filled the Peruvian Navy with joy was the launching of the patrol boat "Rio Huarmey," which was built entirely at the Sima-Chimboto shipyards. [Summary] [Lima EXPRESSO in Spanish 9 Oct 83 p 3 PY]

SEPULVEDA, MACEACHEN CRITICIZE U.S. INVASION

FL031007 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0321 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Ottawa, 2 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Today Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has reiterated here that the invasion of Grenada increases the regional dangers and makes difficult the endeavors for peace in Central America by the Contadora Group. This is how Sepulveda responded to a question from newsmen who wanted to know if there had been an increase in the risk of an invasion of Nicaragua. He added that we would like to have seen a reduction in the dangers, but now the Contadora Group will face greater difficulties.

Following 2 days of consultations, the Mexican foreign secretary and his Canadian counterpart, Allan MacEachen, held a joint press conference at which they criticized the effect of the U.S. intervention in Grenada, because according to MacEachen the basic objective of diplomacy is to achieve the greatest number of prior consultations and the least number of surprises. They stated that Canada and Mexico have similar points of view concerning Central America and the Caribbean region.

During the biennial series of the Mexican-Canadian bilateral consultations, they also, at the ministerial level, dealt with questions relating to the topics of energy, agriculture, and foreign trade.

PAPER SAYS GRENADA PRELUDE TO NICARAGUA INVASION

PA031405 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 31 Oct 83 p 12

[Text] The statement by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. under secretary for political affairs, about his country's "great concern" over the Cuban-Soviet presence in Nicaragua, and the Sandinist leaders' repeated warnings of an imminent invasion with the direct participation of at least three Central American countries should alert international public opinion to the plans underway against the young Nicaraguan revolution.

The invasion of Grenada is a prelude to similar action against Nicaragua, distinguished political personalities have charged in international forums. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam's statement that in the case of Nicaragua no regional organization has requested an invasion has a far from calming effect. We should weigh its significance, since we are all aware that the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Guatemalan Governments are mere instruments of Washington's policies and could easily make such a request.

Therefore, it is disturbing that the United States needs only a regional request to invade without misgivings any country in which, as it always claims, its interests are endangered. This obstacle can be easily overcome with a request from U.S. "partners" in the region. Even though officials deny that such direct intervention in Nicaragua is planned, this has been charged for some time by the Sandinist leaders and within the United States. A couple of days ago, a group of anthropologists issued a statement at a news conference held in Houston, Texas, and yesterday Sandinist Commander Victor Tirado Lopez explained in Managua that this plan includes three phases: first with intervention by the counterrevolutionaries based in Honduras, then with troops from the countries that comprise the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA], and finally with the participation of the Marines.

Nevertheless, as Commander Tomas Borge warned yesterday, Nicaragua is not Grenada, and the Marines will have to fight not a handful of heroes but an entire country of heroes ready to die to defend their freedom -- all of this without bearing in mind the political cost of such an action and the danger of unleashing a regional conflict that would threaten the continent's fragile stability and increase the danger of a world conflict.

SOVIETS IN GRENADA TO BE EVACUATED VIA MERIDA

PA040401 Paris AFP in Spanish 0322 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Nov (AFP) -- A total of 137 persons of Soviet and other nationalities will be evacuated tonight from Grenada to Mexico, and from here they will be sent to their countries of origin, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat has announced. The evacuated persons will arrive in the port of Merida, in the Gulf of Mexico, at midnight on specially chartered planes from Grenada.

The Foreign Secretariat said that through its embassy in Mexico the Soviet Government requested permission for an AEROFLOT plane to overfly and land in Mexico to pick up "Soviet and other citizens who are being evacuated from Grenada." The Mexican Government communique said that due to the good relations with the United States and the Soviet Union "the request (?will be granted) and that the necessary precautionary measures will be taken to carry out this humanitarian operation."

After arriving in Merida the evacuated persons will immediately board the AEROFLOT plane to be taken to their countries of origin.

Soviet Envoy Awaits Arrival

FL040854 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0800 GMT 4 Nov 83

[By Fulgencio Diaz]

[Text] Merida, Yucatan, 3 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Soviet ambassador to Mexico, Rostislav Sergeyev, has stated that the military invasion of Grenada signifies an attempt by the United States to break the military balance which the Soviet Union has in Europe and in practically the whole world. The diplomat added that this military balance is now the basis for maintaining peace, and this attempt signifies a dangerous source of war in Central America.

The Soviet ambassador was interviewed at the Merida international airport where he arrived at 1930 hours [0130 GMT] to await the arrival of Soviet citizens from the isle of Grenada.

Sergeyev stated that the Soviet Union does everything it can to keep the world from approaching a war situation and to this end it has proposed some measures for Europe and other parts of the world so that mankind will not approach the abyss of a great world war.

On the situation in Central America, the ambassador pointed out that the Soviet Union supports the efforts of the Contadora Group for a political solution to the conflict.

He warned that in all parts of the world we see the danger of a great war, and that is why the Soviet Union proposes: for the Middle East, to hold an international conference; for Central America, to support the efforts of the Contadora Group; and for Europe, to reduce the number of U.S., French, and English missiles on the one side and Soviet missiles on the other.

NEW GOVERNMENT-JUSTICE MINISTER TAKES OFFICE

PA031442 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Summary] Carlos Ozores Typaldos, former Panamanian ambassador to the United Nations, was sworn in today as the new government and justice minister, replacing Justo Fidel Palacios, who resigned.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES BILL ON U.S. INVESTMENTS

PA301845 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Jose Montero and Jose Espinosa]

[Excerpts] The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives yesterday approved, with one amendment, the Agreement "on the Treatment and Protection of U.S. Investments."

The debate on this document opened on Tuesday, when it was decided to postpone the discussion due to strong opposition from the representatives. The Supreme Court was eventually consulted and asked to issue a ruling on Article 10 of the agreement.

However, the Court declared that both the Constitution and the Judicial Code prevented it from doing so. This was stated in a letter released by Supreme Court President Marisol Reyes de Vasquez.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera told LA PRENSA that "the amendment approved by the Assembly stipulates that it is the duty of each state to take measures within its own territory to safeguard certain interests related to the maintenance of international peace and security and its own internal security."

Cabrera noted that the agreement will not go into effect until the United States ratifies it in the Senate and until it passes through the diplomatic channels of both nations. This process would satisfy the legal requirements for putting the document into effect.

In explaining the three most important parts of the agreement, Cabrera stated that "to apply the necessary measures to maintain public order means the following: Should Panama, because of some public security issue, need to occupy a U.S. business, there is nothing in the agreement to prevent it from doing so under the provision that this act is a necessary measure for public order."

PAPO 'Repudiates' Agreement

PA301956 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Oct 83 p 14A

[Text] During an interview granted to the Radio Mundial "Alternative" program, Carlos Ivan Zuniga, in his capacity as president of the People's Action Party (PAPO), declared that those who have promoted the agreement which allows the United States to intervene in Panama under the pretext of "protecting U.S. investments when the public order is disrupted" are traitors.

Zuniga noted that while PAPO does not oppose U.S. investment, it cannot ignore the extraordinary struggles waged by the Panamanian people against foreign intervention. What can we tell those Panamanians who fought the Vallarino-Bidlack, Hay-Herran, Hay-Bunau Varilla, Filos-Hines, Kellog-Alfaro, Robles-Johnson, and Carter-Torrijos treaties?

History will be harsh with those who approved this agreement, one which offends the dignity of so many Panamanians who devoted the better part of their lives to the fight against foreign intervention in our homeland.

The agreement approved by the 505 [corregimiento representatives] legalizes a de facto situation which betrays the most cherished interests of a nation that has fought so hard to be truly sovereign and independent.

PAPO, true to the Panamanian people's historical and nationalist postulates, repudiates and condemns the Agreement on the Treatment and Protection of Investments between the United States and the Panamanian Government.

GUAYMI INDIANS REJECT DELIMITATION BILL

PA300042 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Many Guaymi Indians participated in the march that arrived in Panama City on Wednesday, 19 October, and remained in the city waiting for the approval of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives concerning the bill to delimitate their territory. Today they returned to their communities, and the bill has not yet been definitely discussed.

The Guaymi chieftains and commissioners for Veraguas, Bocas del Toro, and Chiriqui Provinces issued a communique announcing their rejection of the territorial limits proposed by the national government, because it leaves out a large number of Indian and peasant communities.

The communique was delivered to TV Channel 2 today by Guaymi leaders (Candido Dubri) and (Ignacio Jimenez). They pointed out that the bill presented by the Executive Branch does not respond to the Guaymi aspirations, and consequently those who participated in the march will return to their homes. Any law approved in this regard will be rejected by the Guaymi Indians.

The Guaymi leaders added that if the community is not defined in a way that takes their interests into consideration, they will not participate in the 1984 elections. In the communique, the Guaymi chieftains and commissioners also rejected a bill presented at the Assembly by the minister of government and justice on Wednesday 26 October.

They warned that from now on the Guaymi people will choose the methods and means that are most favorable for the achievement of their historical aspirations, since they are convinced that they have already resorted to every possible legal and peaceful method for negotiation and dialogue.

BELIZE

ROGERS DISCUSSES NATIONAL REFUGEE POLICY

FL020953 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0102 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister of defense and home affairs, Mr C.L.B. Rogers, addressed delegates to the Anglican Council of North America and the Caribbean on the government's refugee policy. Mr Rogers spoke to some 31 Anglican officials at the Bishop Sylvester Memorial Center in Belize City this morning. He told them of the government's program in aiding the refugees from El Salvador with the assistance of the UN High Commission for Refugees. Mr Rogers briefed them on the on-going project in the Valley of Peace, where some 12,000 acres of land have been provided by the Government of Belize to be used by refugee and Belizean families in farming ventures.

With regard to the admission of refugees to the country, Mr Rogers said one race will not be favored at the expense of another race or group. And that a conscious effort must be taken to integrate the refugees into the wider society. He spoke of efforts to prevent the occurrence of refugee settlements by aiming at an early assimilation and acculturation of the refugees. The key settlement projects, said Mr Rogers, must be related as far as possible to the government's overall development plans for the country, especially in the field of agriculture.

COSTA RICA

ECHEVERRIA SAYS U.S. PRESSING FOR JOINT MANEUVERS

FL031042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0857 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Juan Jose Echeverria, former security minister of Costa Rica, has reported that the United States is pressuring Luis Alberto Monge's government so that it will carry out joint military maneuvers with its forces. Echeverria added that these military exercises would take place in the waters of Salinas Bay on the Pacific coast, which is shared between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, according to the line of demarcation. He pointed out that the purpose of the maneuvers would be similar to Great Pine II, which is taking place in Honduras and which has as its purpose to supply the counter-revolutionary groups.

BRIEFS

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR -- Leonor Arguello de Hupper, the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, has presented her credentials to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. In turn, the Costa Rican Government has asked Jesus Fernandez, Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua, to fly back to Managua. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Nov 83 PA]

EL SALVADOR

REBELS CLAIM GAINS; ARMY BOMBS POSITIONS

Army Setbacks in Morazan

PA032005 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] We have begun our "Yankees: Get Out of Grenada and Central America" Political-Military Campaign with a defeat of the puppet troops.

On 31 October, revolutionary forces from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front seized Ciudad Barrios, in San Miguel Department, driving out 80 National Guardsmen.

The Arce Battalion, which was trained by the Yankees in Honduras, tried to reinforce the beleaguered National Guard positions in Ciudad Barrios, but was intercepted and stopped while moving from Cacahuatique, in Morazan, along the highway from Chapaltique to Ciudad Barrios.

Since it could not advance and was bogged down, the Arce Battalion was reinforced by the Lenca and Morazan Battalions, which were in Delicias de Concepcion, Morazan Department.

Heavy fighting took place all Monday and Tuesday in [passage indistinct].

Up to this moment, the troops of the Arce, Lenca, and Morazan Battalions have suffered over nine casualties. Two sergeants are among the casualties. We have taken two prisoners and seized two M-16 rifles.

When our forces stopped fighting in Ciudad Barrios, they had obtained the following results:

Attention, Salvadoran people: We have obtained for our revolutionary arsenal the following war materiel: (?26) rifles, 1 HK-21 machinegun, 7,000 rounds of ammunition of various calibers, 1 TRC-77 field radio, and other war supplies. The enemy suffered many casualties. Seven National Guardsmen were killed, including Lieutenant Jose Antonio Hernandez. Nine soldiers were also taken prisoner. Seven of them are National Guardsmen.

According to reports from San Miguel, the (Omoma) coffee processing plant, which the oligarchy has always maintained in Ciudad Barrios, was destroyed.

With the people's unity, our campaign "Yankees: Get Out of Grenada and Central America" is advancing throughout our rebel territory.

Army Bombs Guazapa

PA032108 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Artillery units have again bombarded the locations where groups of guerrillas are supposedly camped on Guazapa Volcano. Military sources today said that an operation has been underway since yesterday morning, which includes the use of artillery, to dislodge the guerrillas who have set up camp in the area. The sources added that this is the second mopping up operation in the area in the past 15 days.

For their part, civilian sources said the Army has been bombing and bombarding the zone almost daily, causing anxiety in the neighboring towns but not any positive results, since the rebels are remaining in their positions.

Rebels Capture War Materiel

PA032153 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Only 5 days after the beginning of our "Yankee: Get Out of Grenada and Central America" military campaign, our forces have inflicted and continue to inflict serious setbacks on the puppet Army troops. In these 5 days, we have seized 100 rifles, 1 120-mm mortar, 1 81-mm mortar, 2 60-mm mortars, 2 90-mm cannons, 5 machineguns, and 2 TRC-77 military communication radios. We have also taken 42 prisoners and inflicted a total of 96 casualties on the enemy forces.

Long live the "Yankee: Get Out of Grenada and Central America" military campaign! Against imperialist intervention, the unity of the people toward victory!

FMLN Ambushes Army Patrol

FL032051 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] FMLN guerrillas have ambushed an Army patrol in the area of Tecolusa, in San Vicente Department, southeast of San Salvador. In its turn, the regime's Air Force bombed the area around Chichontepec Volcano as it continued its so-called operation to get the Salvadoran rebels out of San Vicente Department. This so-called anti-insurgent operation is aimed at getting rid of the guerrilla forces, and includes attempts to deprive the patriots of the support of the Salvadoran population. Nevertheless, a military spokesman has confirmed that the guerrillas are continuing to operate in San Vicente Department.

REBELS CITE DEATH SQUAD THREATS AGAINST CHURCH

PA032015 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Monsignor Romero's murderers are on the loose. [passage indistinct] The true murderers of the four American nuns are now holding high public posts in the administration and are directing and planning the state's repressive policies against the popular sectors. The death squads, shielded behind the fascist high command and the Constituent Assembly's presidential chair, have again set their murderous sights on high-ranking authorities of the Salvadoran Catholic Church. Monsignor Rivera y Damas and Monsignor Rosa Chavez have been threatened with death by the oligarchy's hired goons. Through these threats, the oligarchy and fascist Armed Forces High Command have laid bare before our people the truly murderous, repressive, and antipopular nature of their policy.

VENCEREMOS: MORE U.S. TROOPS FOR HONDURAS

PA031400 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Two thousand U.S. Army soldiers will land in Honduras on 15 November, according to the U.S. Southern Command based in Panama. They are leasing Honduran sovereignty in exchange for weapons and ammunition to feed the corruption of the Honduran Army's high command.

The thousands of Yankee Marines occupying Honduras will carry out amphibious exercises with modern sea and land vehicles on the Honduran Atlantic coast.

The increased number of U.S. soldiers and the occupation of Honduras coincide with a secret document sent to the U.S. State Department by General Alvarez Martinez in which he proposed turning Honduras into a U.S. protectorate.

Several newspapers, including TIEMPO, which is published in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, denounced Alvarez Martinez' plans to irreversibly mortgage Honduras' sovereignty. One Honduran newsman who wrote about this document was killed by gunmen following the orders of General Alvarez Martinez, Honduras' strongman.

The report on the landing of an additional 2,000 Marines [as heard] in Honduras coincides with the landing of 800 Marines on another small island belonging to Grenada. These interventinist operations are aimed at frightening the Central American people, particularly now, when the Sandinist revoltuion is strenghtening its gains for the people's benefit, when the Nicaraguan people are registering en masse in the Sandinist People's Army, and when the FMLN is chalking up important military victories in El Salvador in its new military campaing called "Yankees, Get Out of Grenada and Central America."

In view of the upcoming arrival of an additonal 2,000 U.S. Marines to join the U.S. occupation forces in that country, the Honduran Public Security Force, FUSEP, has implemented harsh measures, such as searches and mass arrests, harassment of newsmen who cirticize the U.S. presence in Honduras, and other repressive tactics.

The arrival of U.S. Marines in Honduras conincides with increased reports of missing Hondurans and the systematic use of torture in clandestine jails maintained by Gen Alvarez.

It is evident that the government of Alvarez Martinez has entered a stage of paranoia, of fear, in the face of what he calls the strengthening of subversion.

FMLN REFUTES VOA REPORT ON DEATH OF SOLDIERS

PA031540 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] In its "Good Morning America" program, the U.S. Government's radio station reported that 90 Salvadoran soldiers were killed after surrendering in Ciudad Barrios. Even though the Army denied this information, the Voice of America broadcast it as part of its traditional campaign of misinformation about the FMLN's respect for the lives of more than 1,000 Salvadoran Army officers, noncommissioned officers, and troops.

The FMLN has repsected the lives of officers such as Major Medina Garay, who is one of the leaders of the death squads. Nevertheless, the Voice of America on repeated occasions has grossly lied, as in the case of the alleged 90 soldiers in Ciudad Barrios. This has several objectives: First, to prevent the surrender of Salvadoran Army officers such as Medina Garay when fighting the FMLN, second, to portray the revolutionary movement as a violator of human rights and create a smokescreen around the crimes of the Salvadoran Government and the death squads which now are threatening Monsignor Rivera y Damas for condemning such attacks as the bombing of Tenancingo. In that attack, the Air Force, using U.S. planes, massacred about 100 civilians.

This is part of the U.S. Government's famous freedom of the press: to hide what it wants, to lie when it cannot conceal that here in El Salvador there is no position, no matter how powerful, that will not surrender. Tejutepeque and Ciudad Barrios are examples of this. The U.S. Government is concerned about the surrender of officers in combat. With these lies, it is trying to prevent the surrender of men like Maj Medina Garay in the face the FMLN army. The Salvadoran people will continue to win the war dispite the VOS's misinformation campaign. Our people will continue to win the war.

BULGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS REVOLUTIONARY FLORES

AU012207 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 28 Oct 83 p 6

[Report on interview given by Comandante Julio Flores, "member of the United Leadership of the 'Farabundo Marti' National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador," in Madrid to Antoniya Atanascheva -- date not given]

[Text] The sharp polarization of the political forces in El Salvador and the necessity of creating a broad popular front against the fascist leadership of the Army and the oligarchy, as well as the new strategy of the Farabundo Marti Front of National Liberation and the Democratic Revolutionary Front under the conditions of cruel repression and increasing military intervention on the part of the United States -- those were the issues in which Comandante Julio Flores dwelled in a recent talk in Madrid with a representative of our editorial board. He said:

"When history cannot be written with a quill, it must be written with weapons." These words of the people's tribune, Farabundo Marti, have hardly ever been more topical in El Salvador -- this poorest and most densely populated Central American state. Obviously, the increased terror produces opposite results -- the patriotic offensive more and more acquires the character of an all-people's insurrection.

In October 1980 the basic military-political organizations of El Salvador -- the People's Liberation Forces, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, the People's Revolutionary Army, and the Communist Party of El Salvador -- united in a uniform front of uprising and adopted the name of the national hero and leader of the great peasant insurrection of the 1920's, Agustin Farabundo Marti. Despite the fact that the government troops are armed with heavy artillery, tanks, combat aircraft, and despite the fact that they use "scorched earth" tactics, the patriotic forces developed a powerful offensive and reached such a degree of concentration or deployment of their forces -- based on concrete necessity -- that it was easy for us to establish permanent control over many liberated areas.

The present stage of the activity of the revolutionary army is characterized by a high degree of organization. Our units, under the national leadership of the Front of National Liberation, are in transition from the tactics of partisan fighting to great military operations on five fronts in various parts of the country.

"When in Morazan the rivers turn red, the murderers must take their finger off the trigger; otherwise, they will end up without hands." These prophetic words of Oscar Romero, archbishop of El Salvador and one of the numerous victims of the black terror, sound as a verdict and a warning at a time when the armed clashes of the revolutionaries and the government troops are accompanied by an unprecedentedly sharp confrontation in the political arena.

The radical rightist wing comprises major landowners, the financial and commercial bourgeoisie, the ultra-rightist military, a part of the church leadership, and contractors connected with many national companies. In addition to the repressive state apparatus, the reactionary camp consists of an extensive web of rightist extremist organizations such as ORDEN, "the Alliance of the White Fighters," "Falange," "Mano Blanco," and "the Death Squads."

In El Salvador there is no political center in the usual sense. This can largely be explained by the lack of liberal bourgeoisie of more moderate and centrist positions. Of course, there are reformists, but due to the sharp polarization of forces and the atmosphere of sharp class struggle, everyone must take his place on the barricades. The rightist reformers, by whom we mean a sector of the influential military leadership, some clergy, and the right wing of the Christian-Democratic Party, admit that some reforms in the radically backward socioeconomic and political structure are necessary. However, their reforms consist of "cosmetic" measures which do not affect the exploitative nature of the system, simply giving it a more modern face in accordance with Washington's wishes.

However, there are reformers of a new type. These are the representatives of the workers' class, the small bourgeoisie, the peasants, students, and intelligentsia. In the past they rejected the armed struggle, demanded radical transformations, and condemned repression. They thought that it was possible to conduct reforms within the framework of the existing bourgeois-democratic system. However, life showed them that there is only death and injustice on the other side of the barricades. Now they are joining the ranks of the revolutionary army. From a political viewpoint, they are representatives of the regular members of the Christian-Democratic Party (which has traditional influence in Catholic El Salvador), and the National Revolutionary Movement, which has a socialist character. Precisely these sectors of society spontaneously founded the basis of the broad popular front, following the tested tactics and heritage of Dimitrov on the uniform fronts against reaction. Thus, when the Democratic Revolutionary Front -- the most influential oppositional force in the country -- and the Farabundo Marti Front of National Liberation united in practice the mass people's front against the puppet regime of banker Alvaro Magana was established.

ZAMORA CRITICIZES U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICIES

PM011649 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 27 Oct 83 p 4

[Saverio Tutino report on 26 October press conference in Rome given by Ruben Zamora, chief of U.S. relations in the Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front Political Commission: "Peace Further Away in Central America"]

[Excerpts] Rome -- Ruben Zamora, former minister in El Salvador's first government following the October 1979 coup staged by the "young officers," and now chief of U.S. relations with the Democratic Revolutionary Front Political Commission, said yesterday that the invasion of Grenada is "a foul blow against the action for peace in Central America being conducted by the Contadora Group." At the end of an extremely rapid press conference in the "Paesi Nuovi" bookstore, we asked him how the democratic exponents can so suddenly have lost control of the situation in Grenada: "It was known for some time that there were problems within the ruling party. But it was inconceivable that anyone would go as far as to kill Bishop." Zamora said that the front "condemns the act of war against the Grenadan people," and that "this U.S. military intervention must receive the condemnation of all those who desire peace, independence and justice" throughout the world.

Discussing El Salvador, Zamora said that the liberation front's offensive begun at the start of September -- a "campaign for independence, democracy and freedom" -- has yielded "highly favorable" results.

"The government army has had to enclose itself in just 13 strongholds, while the rest of the country is either no-man's land or territory liberated by the front. In a month the army has suffered 818 casualties, and the struggle continues, particularly in the coastal and central areas, whereas the government wanted to push the guerrillas into the northern regions near the borders with Guatemala and Honduras. In recent weeks, however the political solution has lost ground." The Salvadoran Government accepted some initial meetings with the front via a peace commission. Reagan, too, sent Stone to establish a dialogue with the guerrillas. "Stone's mission," Zamora said, "corresponded to U.S. internal requirements: it was intended to restrain the protest against Reagan's policy in Central America. Nevertheless, it was necessary to accept the conversations, and we did so. But the Salvadoran extreme right unleashed a furious attack on the dialogue, and the armed forces' terrorism resumed: in the past 4 weeks, 22 trade union leaders have been killed."

Question: What proposals have you made in your meetings in Italy?

Answer: We pointed out that the threat of direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua is growing daily. The invasion of Grenada further exacerbates the threat. This escalation must be halted as soon as possible. We also stressed the deterioration of our domestic situation and the danger that the elections scheduled for the beginning of next year will worsen the prospects. So we asked that they not be legitimized. El Salvador is not a country like Italy, where elections serve democracy.

Question: What is the significance of the Kissinger commission?

Answer: It too is an instrument of domestic policy. It is designed to force the Democrats to keep the subject of Central America out of next year's election campaign. It is bipartisan, but Kissinger backs Reagan's policy. For instance, on the subject of military aid to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, he agrees with Reagan. Nevertheless, we maintain an open-minded stance toward the commission. It could even serve to cover up a change of course, saving Reagan's face when he has to alter his policy.

Question: Will there be further meetings with Stone and Kissinger?

Answer: We proposed dates, which were not accepted. A week ago, the front sent Kissinger a letter proposing another meeting. I do not know the reply. Reagan is not in favor, however. He is also opposed to the Contadora Group. In his letter to the presidents of its member countries, he argued that the proper forum for Central American matters is the OAS, within which Washington wields greater control.

GUATEMALA

NEW CABINET MINISTERS SWORN INTO OFFICE

Labor Minister

PA031445 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Summary] Carlos Padilla Matareno has been sworn in as labor minister, replacing Otto Palma Figueroa.

Economy Minister

PA040251 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Leonel Hernandez Cardona was sworn in this morning as the new economy minister. Manuel de Jesus Giron Tanchez, secretary general to the head of state and acting on his behalf, administered the oath in the economy minister's office.

ORPA OVERRIDES RADIOS TO BROADCAST MESSAGES

PA280617 Havana International Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 27 Oct 83

["From the Bravo River to the Patagonia" program]

[Text] In the past years, the Guatemalan revolutionary fighters have demonstrated not only the legitimacy of their struggle against the military cliques that misgovern that country with U.S. support, but that they have incorporated all the country's social sectors into the liberation struggle and adopted new and varied methods of struggle. One of those methods is the overriding of radio frequencies, which the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, one of the members of the URNG, has been successfully using. Let us hear the result of one instance of interference with Guatemalan stations.

[Begin recording] In the "News Patrol" program of Emisoras Unidas de Guatemala, it is 1737. Our director, newsman (Jorge Soria), has interviewed (Rosalio Hernandez Colorado) of the Salvadoran newspaper LA PRENSA GRAFICA, who reports on the problems faced by the people in San Salvador because of the stoppage of urban bus service. We will hear this report by our director (Jorge Soria) and (Rosalio Hernandez Colorado).

[Another voice] (?ORPA) is waging a just, necessary, and inevitable war with the firm conviction of achieving final victory. ORPA carries out its political-military actions on the guerrilla fronts of the west and the (?lower coast) and on the urban front. ORPA fights against exploitation, oppression, repression, and humiliation. ORPA fights against the government and interests of the wealthy, both national and foreign. ORPA fights the army of the rich that, for lack of victories, is merciless with the defenseless population. ORPA breaks the barrier of silence imposed by the coupist and lying government of Rios Montt to charge that the criminal bloodthirsty army is responsible for the endless massacres of defenseless men, women, and children; to charge that the oppressive army is responsible for the burning of huts, houses, and crops of the peasants of the high plateau; to charge that the corrupt army and police forces are responsible for the rapes, abuses, and robberies that occur daily in the capital and the interior of the country.

ORPA accuses the Rios Montt government of being responsible for the mass dismissals and the people's hunger. ORPA accuses the Rios Montt government of being responsible for the executions and the unjust measures that are adopted and implemented in the name of God. ORPA is present and is increasingly, progressively, and continuously fighting alongside the other sister organizations to establish a revolutionary people's power, to end injustice, discrimination, and humiliation; to recover our land and industry; to develop our culture and dignity; and to build a new, honorable, and noble country. Brothers, the people's war is advancing, and the final victory is coming. Join the people's war. [end recording]

ORPA's message was broadcast to the entire country through a network of 16 departmental medium wave and FM stations. The ORPA recording went on the air in the middle of the transmission of "The Independent" newscast of Radio Nuevo Mundo and Mundial networks. A Guatemalan newspaper published the following report on the revolutionary action.

A message against the government and Army was broadcast for almost 20 minutes last night over the Radio Nuevo Mundo network after guerrillas occupied an intermediate point between the Radio Nuevo Mundo offices and the transmission tower in the Santa Rosita hills in eastern Guatemala City. The technical action permitted the broadcast of the message to the entire country without anyone being able to detect the location of the guerrillas at the time. According to statements by Radio Nuevo Mundo personnel, the guerrillas must have used very modern equipment installed at an intermediate point, that was not detected.

The Guatemalan newspaper added: As a result of the action, the radio announcers continued to read reports and advertisements without realizing that no one was listening to them. The radio's listeners were hearing a clandestine transmission. When it ended, the voices of the radio announcers were automatically heard again. The Guatemalan security forces quickly went to the offices of Radio Nuevo Mundo, located on the second floor of the Six Avenue theater in the center of Guatemala City, to turn the tape off. However, they saw that the signal was being transmitted from another location. The security forces then went to (Aluc) Hill in San Lucas Sacatepequez, where the equipment for nationwide transmissions by the network of stations to which Radio Nuevo Mundo belongs is located. However, the security forces did not find the tape there. In this way, ORPA has carried out many actions involving overriding radios in recent months to make known the truth about the Guatemalan revolution:

[Begin recording] [advertisement played a few seconds, then interrupted by ORPA message ORPA reports to the people. The coupist military junta says that the assassins in the previous government should be pointed out. ORPA reports that all the people are pointing to the criminals. [end recording]

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT SUAZO DEFENDS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

PA032015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpt] La Paz (Honduras), 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova today termed "enemies of democracy" those who disagreed with the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras. The president, who was honored here in his birth town by the U.S. 101st Airborne Assault Brigade, said that those who protest the presence of the U.S. military "do not want to see our Army technically prepared to combat the communist comrades." Suazo Cordova, 56, constitutional president since 1982, described them as "wealthy communists who live like bourgeoisie and pose as revolutionaries."

HAVANA: COMMUNIQUE REPUDIATES GRENADA INVASION

PA290004 Havana International Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Honduran political organizations Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Forces, the Cinchonero People's Liberation Movement, the Communist Party, and the Honduran Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers have sent this station a joint communique repudiating the U.S. intervention in Grenada.

The organizations expressed their profound consternation over Yankee imperialism's treacherous crime against the Grenadian people and the Cuban collaborators. They stressed the attitude of the Cuban Government and its internationalists, who have given the world an example of ideological firmness, solidarity, and respect for the sovereignty of peoples. They said this contrasts with the rapacious imperialist philosophy and the senseless warmongering and insane course of the Ronald Reagan government.

HAVANA NOTES 85 PERSONS ARRESTED NOW MISSING

PA250425 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Central American Association of Arrested and Missing Persons' Relatives [Asociacion Centro Americana de Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos] has denounced the Honduran police forces for arresting 85 citizens of 7 different nationalities; those arrested are reported missing.

The organization specified that the group includes 6 Costa Ricans, 1 Ecuadorean, 1 Venezuelan, 1 Guatemalan, 2 Nicaraguans, 33 Salvadorans, and 41 Hondurans.

The Central American Association of Arrested and Missing Persons' Relatives addressed the Costa Rican people and government so that they do not forget their six missing citizens in Honduras, and demand that the Tegucigalpa regime immediately release and return them.

NICARAGUA

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY

PA030445 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 30 Oct 83 pp 1, 10

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Excerpts] The determination of the Nicaraguan people to "fight until the last bullet and cannonball have been fired" was expressed last night by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, minister of the interior, while addressing an event at the Ciudad Sandino Plaza to honor the heroic work of the SINACOI [National Fire Prevention System] combatants.

In the final instance, if the U.S. Army invades our land, it will be defeated, even if it reduces our cities to rubble." "Our old Indian arrows and our modern anti-aircraft arrows will be there, ready and aimed at the heart of the enemy." "We will abolish the words 'surrender, scared, and withdrawal' from our dictionary, and be firm concerning words like 'struggle, courage, audacity, and victory.'"

These were some of the poignant phrases with which the National Directorate member saturated his more than hour-long speech, which touched those present and vibrated over the airwaves of Radio Sandino and Radio Noticias.

A Sword and a Dove

The theme of the meeting was "With the olive branch of peace or the steel of war: We will win," and the revolutionary commander's message was on this subject. "We will struggle for peace," he stressed, "but we will prepare for war. We will try to prevent direct intervention by the United States in Nicaragua through all means. These efforts may not be successful; arrogance may predominate." "In that case," he added, "the Nicaraguans will have to fight the Marines."

"Surrender?" he asked the people. "Never" was their answer. "Shall we fight?" he asked. "Yes," was the answer that come from the thousands present.

Crazy or Possessed by the Devil

Tomas Borge spoke of the dangers of a nuclear war, which would mean that no man on earth would be left alive. "However," he said, "the people at the Pentagon, Reagan's people, want the world at the verge of a world war." "They are crazy or possessed by the devil," Borge charged. "They are holding mankind on the verge of a precipice and threatening to give the final shove."

Rifle for Peace

Speaking of war and peace, he said that in Nicaragua it is possible that white doves are not the only instruments for peace. "The rifles held by our combatants are also our symbols of peace." He explained that the contradiction is the result of the difficult circumstances we are experiencing. "We believe in negotiations," he said, "but in the face of an enemy that uses the language of war, we must prepare to fight."

Borge said that our revolution "had improved the correlation of forces for peace," and added that such factors as the democratic changes in Bolivia, the efforts of men like President Betancur of Colombia, and stands such as those taken by Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama have also contributed to building a "wall to hold back the voracious warmongerers in Washington."

He discussed the reactivation of CONDECA [Central American Defense Council], and described it as "an organization that smells like a decaying carcass." He said that the objective of the organization is "to give impetus to the contras and intervene to establish a provisional government" or cause a military coup in a neighboring country and blame Nicaragua.

The Enemy: The Same One

The Nicaraguan people know very well who their enemy is. "Who attacked Corinto? The same one who attacked El Espino and Penas Blancas. The same one who attacked Puerto Sandino and Momotombo." "The same one who invaded Grenada." "It is Yankee imperialism!" Borge charged. "It is U.S. imperialism," he repeated, "the one who wants to perpetuate the monopoly of capitalism, the one who considers itself anointed by God."

The Attack on Grenada

He ridiculed the attack on Grenada. A nation of 250 million people invaded a small country with only 110,000 citizens, he said; an army of 2 million attacked an army of 2,000 patriots. A country with 4,500 airplanes, the leader added, attacked a country like Grenada, which does not have a single airplane to defend itself. "This is criminal aggression, extremely cowardly aggression," he censured harshly. Nevertheless, he pointed out, even the Grenadian people continue to heroically resist.

"The Cuban construction workers barricaded themselves behind rocks to defend themselves against the invaders' fire, and their trenches consisted of pride in being revolutionaries and internationalists," he said. "They wrote one of the most beautiful pages in the history of the peoples," he added.

Moral Defeat

"Grenada has not been defeated. This questionable military victory, this Pyrrhic victory of the United States -- as it has termed it -- represents the greatest moral defeat of the U.S. Government," he stressed.

Tomas Borge also proclaimed "a Sandinist homage to the Grenadian people, and to the sons of Cuba, who also fought so that the Yankees will not dare invade Nicaragua, and who defended Grenada even though it was not their own homeland, because they knew it belonged to the Latin American peoples.

It Is Different Here

In Grenada, he said, human circumstances made this aggression possible. The Grenadian revolutionary leaders broke ranks and tried to solve their internal problems in an incorrect way, thus offering the victory to the imperialists on a silver platter, he pointed out. Here, he added, the situation is different. "We can do without many things; we can do without fuel, without foreign aid. However, the Nicaraguan revolutionaries are truly united; thus, united, there is no force in the world capable of defeating us," he asserted.

Lesson for the Pentagon

Borge indicated that the events in Grenada may be a lesson for the U.S. Government. "The analysts in the Pentagon must be thinking about what would happen in Nicaragua if the United States invaded it." "THEY WILL NOT FIND A HANDFUL OF HEROES HERE, BUT A NATION OF HEROES, MILLIONS OF HEROES WHO WILL TURN EVERY INCH OF TERRITORY INTO A COMBAT TRENCH." [passage printed in bold face]

"We are armed with rifles and a revolutionary conscience." He added: "This is a nation united around a vanguard." "Here they will find a superior man, the revolutionary man," he pointed out. "They would have to send one of their best divisions, even to attack Ciudad Sandino," Borge added.

They Did Not Save Lives, They Killed

The commander of the revolution termed as false Reagan's argument that Grenada was invaded because the lives of U.S. citizens were endangered. "Quite the contrary; because of the invasion, U.S. citizens died. If there had been no invasion, there would have been no deaths." Reagan also argued, he said, that neighboring countries asked him to restore democracy, when in truth the U.S. troops went there to impose a dictatorship.

Danger of Invasion

This means, he said, that if the dictatorships in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala ask the United States to invade Nicaragua to restore what they call democracy -- the same kind of democracy which exits in Guatemala, Chile, and Uruguay -- the United States would feel it had the right to invade this country. "The road to hell is full of pretexts," he warned. "We defend our land, which is the only basis of our dignity and our life. We will defend it, as I said, to the last round of rifle ammunition and to the last cannonball."

Stresses Military Preparedness

PA031915 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] Mexico City (ANN) -- Nicaragua expects that the counterrevolutionaries will stage new and more significant attacks through the northern and southern regions, but it is ready to confront any level of aggression, even a direct U.S. intervention. This warning was made by Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister and member of the FSLN Directorate, in a statement published yesterday by the Mexican newspaper UNOMASUNO.

Borge noted the threat that exists if U.S. imperialism decides to use part of the Honduran Army to attack Nicaragua, but underlined that the aggression this year has strengthened the revolution. "I think that the U.S. aggression has helped strengthen the revolution and further unite the people and to define the areas of action in which the timid are increasingly fewer and those who have set out to defend their fatherland are more numerous. The social base of the revolution has increased, together with the indignation elicited by the crimes against our peoples," he stated.

Borge stressed in the interview that "no one should be surprised that Nicaragua's continuing to advance in the development of its revolution and that it is emerging victorious in as many confrontations as occur here to defend our historic destiny." He stated that Nicaragua will make as many efforts as necessary to prevent the United States from making a direct invasion, but reiterated that if it occurs, "we are ready to face it."

"As I said during my recent European tour, the U.S. Government will have to pay a very dear price to destroy our country. It will be a very high price, despite the fact that we will also pay a price, but never the price of defeat," he remarked.

Borge expressed his conviction that independently of the scope of the aggression, the United States will never be able to annihilate a people who have accumulated vast historical experience from the viewpoint of the armed struggle and who have gained a revolutionary awareness at the highest level. "The U.S. military is technically capable of defeating our own military in a short time, but it can never destroy a people. And this is something that cannot be measured by U.S. computers and which can only be conceived by those who have a minimal sense of history," he concluded.

NUNEZ URGES NATIONAL UNITY AGAINST AGGRESSION

PA032317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, has stated that -- despite U.S. preparations to invade the region -- Nicaragua will continue attempts to establish a dialogue with the United States and other countries in order to achieve peace.

Commander Nunez, member of the FSLN National Directorate recalled that U.S. State Department officials have stated that the Reagan administration has no intention of attacking Nicaragua, although they have admitted to support given through the CIA to the terrorist commandos and Somozist task forces which operate out of Honduras and Costa Rica.

Commander Nunez urged all political, social, union, and religious organizations to put aside ideological differences and joint efforts for the defense of the country. He said that the organizations must work for the country's welfare.

RADIOS COMMENT ON SITUATION IN GRENADA

PA032130 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] In a few minutes we will be contacting the PRENSA LATINA office here in Managua to get the latest information on the situation at the Cuban Embassy in Grenada. The Cuban Embassy continues to be surrounded by U.S. military forces, maintaining the state of tension and danger in that area. The situation has become very delicate following the 24-hour deadline that the United States gave the Cuban diplomats to leave the embassy and the island of Grenada. The diplomats, obeying instructions from their Foreign Ministry, have said they will not leave the building until the last Cuban held by the U.S. forces has been released.

We find the way in which the North Americans present these events very interesting: While they are making threats and saying that the Cuban diplomats will have to be forced to leave, a spokesman from the same U.S. Army has said that they were surrounding the Cuban Embassy to protect it. This is very confusing, because as far as we know there is no other force threatening the Cuban Embassy, but the spokesman said: We are here to protect the embassy.

The situation has spread to the Libyan and Soviet Embassies. Although they are not yet surrounded by soldiers, the representatives of those two countries have been ordered to leave the country. Sir Paul Scoon, as we said earlier in the newscast, has announced that diplomatic relations were broken with Libya, Cuba, and the Soviet Union.

U.S.-UK Disagreement Viewed

PA031915 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 83

["Beyond the News Reports" feature: "Differences Between the United States and Great Britain, Its Main Ally, Increase Due to the Grenada Invasion"]

[Text] According to reports from London, the position of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has been weakened due to the Grenada crisis. Foreign Secretary Howe's attitude, which has gone from halfhearted criticism to open condemnation of the Reagan administration's invasion of Grenada, is seen within the ruling party as one of the factors that has most contributed to the deterioration of the up-to-now firm Anglo-U.S. relations.

Conservative Party members of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee recently criticized Howe for his vacillating and confused position on the intervention of the Marines in the former British Caribbean colony. Although the removal or resignation of the head of British diplomacy is ruled out for the time being, even his most loyal supporters say that the next few weeks will be very important to examine his political skill. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is not very likely to make changes that might give the impression that mistakes have been made in the cabinet, especially when she was the one who gradually increased the criticism of the Grenada invasion.

Meanwhile, the two most recent public opinion polls in Britain show that most Britons distrust the Reagan administration and are afraid that the control of U.S. missiles in Britain will be exclusively in U.S. hands.

The panorama has become even more disconcerting with another fact. After Thatcher's latest condemnation of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, governor general of the island and representative of the British crown, confirmed that he had personally asked for the U.S. intervention in the island. A Buckingham Palace spokesman questioned about the apparent contradiction between the government and a delegate of Queen Elizabeth said that there was nothing abnormal, but he did not comment on Paul Scoon's attitude. The unsolvable problem is that if the British Government approves of such an action, it would be tantamount to admitting that the island was not independent.

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON CHURCH ISSUE

PA031525 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Communique issued by Nicaraguan Interior Ministry in Managua on 2 November 1983]

[Text] The Interior Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua, considering that:

1. On Sunday, activities were held in several parishes in the Managua Archdiocese which were aimed at boycotting registration, as required by law, in the Patriotic Military Service and therefore at sabotaging the national defense effort;

2. These activities provoked indignant reactions on the part of popular sectors that resulted in street clashes in four Managua neighborhoods;

3. Ordinary activities have been held with absolute (?normality) in all other Managua parishes and in the rest of the country;

4. Some priests in Managua have called for a protest today, Wednesday, 2 November, which may lead to new conflictive situations;

Urges all religious and lay citizens to act at all times within the framework established by the laws of the republic and to set aside provocative attitudes. Street incidents are undesirable, and we must avert them. The Interior Ministry reiterates that it will not permit disrespect for the country's laws and authorities and that it will take appropriate steps to avert a repetition of the incidents mentioned.

Radio: Church Protest Failed

PA031640 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] The Interior Ministry authorities' call for prudence and the positive position of the Catholics who support our revolutionary process thwarted the politically inspired maneuvers that the Managua curia had planned for 2 November. They were just an addition to the internal campaign that is accompanying the military, economic, and political aggression that Nicaragua is suffering from abroad in an attempt to destabilize and overthrow the Sandinist revolutionary process. That is the objective of U.S. imperialism, whose terrorist instrument is the CIA.

A few days ago, delegates of the Conference of Clergymen, CONFER, met with the FSLN National Directorate to discuss the national emergency situation and the measures to face this situation. In that meeting, the clergymen requested that some former Somozist guardsmen be released.

However, relations became even more tense with the discovery of the activities of youths instigated by priests who later provoked incidents in Patriotic Military Service registration centers.

Sunday's incidents were used as a pretext by the Managua curia to order the suspension of the traditional religious services on 2 November as a church protest, quote unquote, forcing clergymen who as parish priests disagree with the episcopate's political attitude to adopt that position.

Some Christians have openly criticized Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo's close relations with political groups or personalities who are slyly cooperating with the counterrevolution. Parish priests who support the archbishopric curia are acting in the same way, causing clashes between Catholics of the two factions: the faction that supports Obando and the faction that opposes Obando. There is talk of the Managua archbishop's policy of appointing young seminarians in the Managua churches as a way to exert influence on the youths who are not organized in popular structures.

This is a way by which the traditional church confronts the revolutionary process and its leadership. This has already forced the government to expel two priests involved in the campaign against registration in the Patriotic Military Service. That campaign is a consequence of the last pastoral on the incomprehensible conscientious objection.

Despite this entire situation, the revolutionary leadership maintains its willingness to hold a dialogue on unity and peace with the Catholic hierarchy.

CEDRENIC Document Protests Harassment

PA032256 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan church has declared national mourning in response to aggressions and persecutions violating religious freedom. The internal resistance groups of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] have sent us a document which is circulating in Central American countries issued by the Ecumenical Committee for the Defense of Religion and Worship in Nicaragua, CEDRENIC. We will now read the text of this document:

The Ecumenical Committee for the Defense of Religion and Worship in Nicaragua has noted the latest events which took place on Sunday, 30 October; the aggression against and persecution of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church by hordes which are led and coordinated by the communist FSLN government; the government's intention to increase the antireligious drive to incredible extremes, as denounced by the international news media; and the hordes' massive demonstrations aimed at destroying temples, attacking the church's properties, and preventing religious celebrations and worship.

These actions by the communist hordes produced gloomy results and represent harassment aimed at preventing the celebration of religious ceremonies. This confirms the violation of the religious human rights of all worshippers. Hundreds of youths who oppose the mandatory military draft, stating they are conscientious objectors, have been captured and imprisoned. They are following the church's guidance, which rejects the military draft because of its Marxist-Leninist and atheistic nature.

The Nicaraguan church has urgently called on all religious members to define this dramatic situation, taking into consideration the threat of death against all its spiritual guides. This applies particularly to Monsignor Miguel Obano y Bravo and his auxiliary bishop, Monsignor Bosco Vivas, as well as Fathers Bismarck Carballo, (Luis Ibarra), (Silvio Fonseca), and (Alan Delgado), who faced the hordes in their respective parishes to defend and protect worshippers. This situation also involves the priests in the community of Don Bosco in Managua.

These physical aggressions and the destruction of the church's property were carried out in coordination with the police and the FSLN Army, organizations that are at the service of the People's Church and under the orders of international communism.

The priests who are in danger of being expelled from the country include (Luis Corrales Prieto), a Spanish priest who is director of the Salesian College in Masaya, for his courageous apostolic mission of leading Nicaraguan Catholic youths in the conscientious objectors campaign. Reverend (Mario Fiandri) is in the same situation; he is the father superior of the Salesian community in Managua.

The systematic violations by hordes armed with weapons and death threats against priests, seminarians, and other spiritual guides of the different religious groups throughout the country call for action and Christian solidarity among all churches, demonstrating the evangelical energy inspired by His Holiness Pope John Paul II during his recent trip to Central America.

WOMEN MAY VOLUNTARILY ENTER MILITARY SERVICE

PA032231 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Effective today, Nicaraguan women may register voluntarily for the Patriotic Military Service. Considering the voluntary participation of women in our people's struggle, aware of their disposition and determination to exercise their right to defend the nation's sovereignty and their great aspirations for peace, and by virtue of a specific request from AMNLAE [Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women), the Ministry of Defense, based on Article 6 of the Patriotic Military Service Law enacted on 13 September 1983 by the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, issues the following communique:

1. All Nicaraguan women from 17 to 24 years of age, born between 1958 and 1966, may register voluntarily for Patriotic Military Service on 5, 12, 19, and 26 November 1983.

2. Members on active service in the People's Sandinist Army and the Ministry of the Interior are excepted from this voluntary registration.

3. Registration will take place in the respective offices of the various regions of the country which will operate, according to the established schedule, from 0800 to 2000.

4. The locations of the registration offices for each region will be announced through existing communcation media.

5. At the time of the registration, each applicant shall provide personal data on a special registration form. They will also be given a document verifying their registration for the patriotic Military Service.

[Signed] Ministry of Defense, Republic of Nicaragua, in the year of struggle for peace and sovereignty.

The above document was revealed a few minutes ago during a news conference at the Monimbo Building in the Ministry of Defense, as confirmed by Captain Federico Cerda, Deputy Commander Roberto Sanchez, and Companera Glenda Monterrey.

RADIO EXITO CLOSURE TERMED 'STRATEGIC' MEASURE

PA032216 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Personnel who worked for Radio Exito will be relocated to other radio stations. Radio Exito, a Managua radio station, has suspended its operations due to a restructuring of the People's Radio Broadcasting Corporation, CORADEP. Here is Victor Cedeno, secretary for labor affairs of the Communications Media Workers Union [Sindicato de Trabajadores de Medios de Comunicacion], to give us further details:

[Begin recording] The Radio Exito closure was a strategic step taken by our government. Perhaps I should not say why or what step was taken, but from the viewpoint of labor I believe that I can explain, for example, that the personnel who worked for Radio Exito will be reassigned to Radio Deportes in order to reinforce its working team; to Radio Futura, where the team was incomplete; and to Radio Mil, to expand the team there.

Therefore, the companeros were merely relocated to other stations; none will be adversely affected. We were aware of the step taken by our government, and we agreed to it. We discussed it with our companeros, and the director general of CORADEP visited the installations of Radio Deportes and Radio Exito to explain the reason for the action. The companeros have agreed to the changes. [end recording]

SRV YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA040428 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Vu Mao, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, last night asserted: Our presence will add even more to the combative solidarity between Nicaraguan and Vietnamese youth to achieve new victories against imperialist aggression.

Vu Mao arrived in our country last night leading a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of the SRV. Referring to the difficult world situation, Vu Mao said that to overcome this it is important to achieve the unity of all the world's progressive and revolutionary forces in order to achieve peace and emerge victorious against the imperialist enemy.

The Vietnamese youth leader expressed his gratitude for the heartfelt support offered by the Sandinist youths who welcomed him upon his arrival in Sandino's homeland.

MANAGUA CITES ALVAREZ ON REACTIVATION OF CONDECA

PA251515 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the undercover operations against Nicaragua, has defined the revitalization of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, as an alternative precaution if the Contadora Group were to fail. If Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, which make up the Contadora Group, fail to reach their expected objective, we must be prepared, he said.

According to the ranking military leader: CONDECA is a regional organization that will allow our countries to coordinate and contribute to the region's defense against the communist threat.

This statement by the Honduran military chief coincided with an intense propaganda campaign undertaken mainly by the United States to give the impression that the last Contadora Group meeting held in Panama was a failure. The purpose of the meeting was to prepare a forthcoming meeting with the Central American foreign ministers.

Gen Alvarez did not deny that he favors a military solution to the Central American crisis, nor did he deny that CONDECA's plans might include the participation of the bands of counterrevolutionaries and former Somozists that are attacking the Nicaraguan people and their Sandinist people's revolution.

MISURASATA CLAIMS GOVERNMENT BOMBING INDIANS

PA032000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1458 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The only Miskito Indian able to leave Nicaragua in the past few hours arrived in this capital and charged that 45 Indian communities had been destroyed and many of their residents had died.

According to spokesmen for MISURASATA (Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity), led by Brooklyn Rivera, the Indian arrived in Costa Rica after crossing the mountains and swamps to denounce the "atrocities" that are being committed against them by the Sandinist Armed Forces. The witness, according to the same source, said that the 15,000 Indians who fled to the mountains lack any protection and have no food, shelter, or medicine. They are surrounded in the mountains and during the past 6 days they have been bombed by the government Air Force, the MISURASATA office reported.

ARDE ISSUES BULLETINS ON OCTOBER ACTIVITIES

War Bulletin No 91

PA031625 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 3 Nov 83

[War Bulletin No 91 issued by the General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance's armed forces "in the Nicaraguan mountains" on 1 November]

[Text] The General Command of the armed forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, announces the following to the Nicaraguan people and to the peoples of the world:

1. At 1700 on 4 October 1983, ARDE forces ambushed a patrol of Managua's totalitarian regime in (Armenia No 2) Village, killing 10 of their men and injuring 5 others.

2. At 1500 on 12 October, ARDE forces ambushed a truck in which members of the interventionist army were riding on the road to La Azucena and (Los Chiles). As a result of this action, the enemy lost 40 men and 8 others were wounded. At this same spot, a clash ensued with the patrol that had been guarding the truck, and the enemy sustained an as yet undetermined number of casualties.

3. At 2245 on 12 October, on the same road leading to La Azucena and (Los Chiles), an EPS [Sandinist People's Army] patrol truch was ambushed. Four were killed and three others were wounded.

4. At 0800 on 26 October, ARDE columns ambushed and captured 11 members of the pro-Soviet Army, who had just been relieved from guard duty in the area of (Los Chiles).

5. At 1100 on that same day, the (Los Chiles) cooperative was attacked and the interventionist enemy sustained six dead and three wounded.

In the course of all these actions, our forces, defenders of our national sovereignty, sustained no casualties.

Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

War Bulletin No 92

PA031835 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 3 Nov 83

[War bulletin No 92, released by the General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance's armed forces "in the mountains of Nicaragua" on 2 November]

[Text] The General Command of the armed forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance announces to the people of Nicaragua and the peoples of the world:

1. At 0830 on 26 October, the Pionero Column, divided into three patrols led by companeros Adonis, Confite, and Cavilan, clashed with the troops of the totalitarian army in Managua in the area of (Las Minas). As a result of this clash, the enemy sustained six casualties.

2. At 1400 on 26 October, a patrol of the pro-Soviet regime in Managua was ambushed in the area of (Los Chiles). The enemy sustained four casualties. Two of our companeros were wounded in this action.

3. At 0530 on 28 October, the Pionero Column clashed with members of the Cuban-Soviet army in (Las Minas). After 17 minutes of fighting, the interventionist enemy received 17 casualties.

4. At (?0600) on 29 October, EPS [Sandinish People's Army] troops tried to surround our Pionero Column, but due to their great military capacity and combative spirit, our brave patriots responded to this operation and inflicted on the enemy an as yet undetermined number of casualties. We sustained two casualities.

5. On 26 October, the Wenceslao Aviles Column, led by Companero Ringo of the (Pabon No 2) area, clashed with the troops of the totalitarian regime in Managua, inflicting two casualties on the enemy. An AK-47 was recovered during this clash, along with a knapsack and numerous magazines.

6. On 26 October, the Ivan Montenegro Column from the Culebra Base, which operates in (Istmo Arriba), blew up the observation tower of the post in El Naranjo. Mortar and rifle fire were used for this operation, at the end of which one of the enemy's .30-cal machineguns was silenced. The enemy also sustained three dead and we recovered one of their AK-47 rifles. We did not have to regret any casualties. Our combatants' morale remains very high.

From the mountains of our homeland, we reassert our firm determination to either win or die! Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

RED CROSS VICE PRESIDENT MEETS WITH FIDEL CASTRO

PA032314 Havana International Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Andre Pasquier, vice president of the International Red Cross Committee for Latin America, expressed satisfaction with his talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro following his arrival in Havana. He accompanied the first group of Cuban construction workers and assistants wounded during the brutal Yankee aggression on Grenada.

In statements to the Cuban radio station Radio Reloj, Pasquier said that his meeting with Fidel Castro allowed him to hold direct talks on issues of interest to his organization. He added that during the talks the responsibility of the International Red Cross concerning Cuban personnel still on Grenada was discussed. Pasquier reiterated that his organization is determined to continue its work of protecting and assisting Cubans detained by U.S. authorities on the small Caribbean island.

Elsewhere in his statement, the official said he had visited the camp where the Cuban construction workers and assistants are being held on Grenada several times and insisted that the International Red Cross would try to improve conditions there through talks with the responsible authorities. Finally, Pasquier praised the excellent reception and care extended by the Cuban authorities to the first group of wounded and sick who returned to the country on Wednesday.

UN AMBASSADOR RAUL ROA INTERVIEW EYES GRENADA

PA031820 Havana International Service in Spanish 1645 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Telephone interview by Pedro Martinez Pirez with Raul Roa, Cuba's permanent ambassador to the United Nations; in New York, on 3 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez Pirez] Roa, I would like to hear your impressions about the resolution that the General Assembly approved yesterday. Tell me also, what is the mood at the United Nations as a result of the U.S. invasion of Grenada?

[Roa] With pleasure, Pedro. We sincerely believe that yesterday's approval of a draft resolution -- which in truth was the same draft resolution that Guyana, Nicaragua, and Zimbabwe submitted to the Security Council, where it was vetoed by the representative of the imperialist U.S. Government -- by a very considerable majority of the General Assembly, shows that the majority of the Assembly members repudiate the miserable and cowardly aggression staged against the people of Grenada, when that fraternal country was invaded by the imperialist U.S. forces and its Caribbean lackeys. In general, the prevailing mood yesterday among the Assembly members was one of indignation over that invasion and over the contempt shown for the principles established in the UN Charter and for international law.

[Martinez Pirez] Roa, it is noteworthy that only nine votes were cast against this resolution, including that of the United States. Would you care to comment on the quality of those votes?

[Roa] Of course, this is a very interesting aspect. Yesterday's ballot shows how isolated the United States is after its invasion of Grendada. Only nine votes were cast against the resolution, including, as you yourself have mentioned, that of the United States, plus the six Caribbean countries that accompanied it in the attack against Grenada, and Israel, which is a traditional U.S. ally in its acts of aggression in the Middle East.

[Martinez Pirez] Roa, I would like to hear your opinion about the U.S. plans in Grenada. There has been talk that this is an effort to neocolonize it and turn it into a base of operations against the other peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

[Roa] Yesterday, while trying to explain our delegation's vote, Companero Viera [Jose Raul Viera, first vice minister of foreign relations] spoke about this. Several theories or explanations have been suggested by the various delegations here at the United Nations. For instance, some believe that the U.S. Government has used this domestically in an effort to give a victory to Reagan, that champion of interventions -- a victory that he could use as an electoral asset for next year's election in this country. This is one theory. It reveals to what extent these people lack all principle: They invade and attack a small country to use this as some great victory against communism, which is how the gentlemen in the administration paint the picture here. This is done in an effort to win votes for Reagan, this cowboy of U.S. politics. On the other hand, it is said here at the United Nations that nobody can doubt that one of the reasons for invading Grenada is the desire to seize Grenada and use it as a springboard from which to launch acts of aggression or from which to threaten the South American countries close to Grenada.

[Martinez Pirez] Mr Roa, it has also been asserted that the U.S. military intervention in Grenada has affected the credibility of the United States even among its traditional allies. Was this (?apparent) at the UN General Assembly?

[Roa] It is evident from the favorable vote on the draft resolution as a whole, cast by many of the U.S. allies, that they are not quite pleased with the aggression. Of course, I would say that this was also evidenced at the UN Security Council, where such European countries as France and the Netherlands voted in favor of the resolution. The United Kingdom simply abstained and did not vote against it [words indistinct] did not (?endorse) the U.S. position with its vote. As you know, at the UN Security Council the only vote cast against the draft resolution we approved yesterday at the Assembly was the U.S. vote.

[Martinez Pirez] What other initiative will the United Nations adopt in regard to the situation in Grenada? We know that (Leon Cordovez), the assistant secretary, has been sent to Grenada by the secretary general.

[Roa] Yes. As you will recall, the draft of the resolution that was adopted by the Assembly yesterday contained a request to the secretary general to report to the assembly within 72 hours, after a period of 72 hours, on the situation in Grenada. For this reason, the secretary general sent Assistant Secretary (Cordovez), who left last night for Grenada. Naturally, I suppose that upon his return he will report to the UN General Assembly. New initiatives may be considered after that.

[Martinez Pirez] Does (Cordovez) have a 4-day deadline to [word indistinct]?

[Roa] Well, the deadline (?set) by the Assembly is 72 hours.

[artinez Pirez] Roa, have you any final comment to give to Radio Havana in regard to this new moral defeat suffered by the United States at the United Nations?

[Roa] You have already described it: A moral defeat suffered by Yankee imperialism at the UN General Assembly. Thank you, Pedro.

[Martinez Pirez] Thank you, Raul Rao Kouri, Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations, for this telephone interview granted to Radio Havana. Thanks, Rao.

[Roa] I thank you.

GRANMA EDITORIAL SCORES U.S. ACTIONS IN GRENADA

FL031615 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 83

["Text" of untitled 3 November GRANMA editorial, read by Manolo Ortega and Antonio Pera]

[Text] The United States believes that it has found the always sought opportunity of harassing Cuba in the brutal and cowardly aggression that it carried out against Grenada, thus unleashing a campaign that has all the characteristics of a psychological war.

The White House, the Pentagon, and the State Department have added to the endless lies that have the intention of justifying the invasion, to the lies regarding the sinister plans of international communism for taking over the small eastern Caribbean island -- lies that honor the imagination of Foster Dulles -- and to the fictitious threat that huge over the heads of U.S. citizens resident in Grenada. If they were in any danger it was due precisely to the shoddiness and incompetence of the commanders of the operation. These are another equally despicable series of actions and statements that are clearly anti-Cuban and hysterical and that have the intention of provoking Cuba.

In the first place, the Republican leaders have offered international public opinion a shameful show of blatant lies regarding the number of Cubans in Grenada. These Cubans were turned into professional soldiers and their number was doubled by the good graces of Ronald Reagan so that he could highlight the danger that was being suffered by the strategic security of the United States, a danger that his troops were able to contain with this action and that, in addition, allowed him to explain why the action was not the 4-hour outing that had been estimated for the action.

The Cuban Government opportunely warned that the U.S. Government must now admit through spokesmen that the number of Cubans in Grenada is exactly the number that was announced by Havana and that the majority of them are construction workers, teachers, doctors, and other civilian collaborators.

During the past few days Washington has added to this lie the immoral stance of using the repatriation of the wounded and dead Cubans, including those detained by its troops, as an element for blackmail, psychological pressure, and as a new form of aggression against a people who, during the past few days, have proudly demonstrated their unbending will.

The negotiations carried out by the presidents of Colombia and Spain, which were deliberately ignored by the U.S. Government, and the mediation of the International Red Cross have, for more than 1 week, faced the delaying tactics of the United States, which has used untenable excuses of every type, including the international confusion regarding the number of Cubans. These tactics were carried out with the purpose of delaying the return of the collaborators to their fatherland and, with the cynism of blackguards, of trying to humiliate the Cuban revolution with this gesture.

The attempt to make hostages of the Cubans that were made prisoners by an infinitely larger military force, the purpose of using the so-called governor of Grenada to order the departure of the Cuban diplomatic representatives and thus interrupt the direct negotiations recommended by the countries and organizations that have acted as mediators in the conflict, respond to the U.S. objective of expanding the difficulties that it believes it is creating for Cuba with the results of its military actions in Grenada.

With an attempt at intimidation it has also been announced that a real treasure of secret documents has been discovered that will demonstrate alleged Cuban-Grenadian military alliances and alliances with other socialist countries. The fallacy of such evidence, submitted by those who have been capable of asserting that installations for nuclear rockets were being built in Grenada, needs no rebuttal.

The assertion that Cuba is prompting attacks against U.S. diplomats and installations in Latin America, especially Central America, has been added to the inventory of lies and to this new edition of gunboat diplomacy, which has always made, and makes, the United States infamous. This allegation has been categorically denied by the Cuban Government.

In this phase of the campaign of pressure and threats that is running parallel to the actions in Grenada, the United States has opportunely proceeded to announce that a task force has sailed for maneuvers in the neighborhood of the coasts of Cuba. This is a military exercise that sources close to the Pentagon consider a warning for Cuba.

After proclaiming a state of alert at the base in Guantanamo, and after the departure of the aircraft carrier "America" and the deployment of a powerful task force to Caribbean waters, there is a clear indication that warmongering hysteria has reached the neighborhood of Cuba and that it is being kindled by the U.S. Government and its media. Those who try to intimidate Cuba in this way are once again clearly mistaken.

The extemporaneous bullying that has ruled the mismanagement of Ronald Reagan's administration and that has today emerged with an unjustified aggression against an island that, as the U.S. President himself has said, is no larger than the District of Columbia, can only strengthen our determination to defend our dearest fatherland and the creative work of the revolution by tooth and nail. This fact can be proven by those who judge the calm and firm behavior of Cuba during these days in which U.S. hostility subjects us to another test.

Angry, but not humiliated, convinced that the constructors and workers in Grenada have complied with their duty, with every means that they had on hand of resisting U.S. troops, and that the honor of the fatherland has once again merited the generous blood of its best children, our people have reacted with iron unity around their party and their command, Fidel Castro. The people have also enhanced their spirit of resistance and combat.

In many ways Grenada has been a lesson. This lesson has demonstrated the imperialist brutality which tries to mold, from Washington, the kind of world that it desires, must be faced with the ennobled conscience of humanity and with the courage of liberated nations that have decided never to return to a past of ignominy and submission.

It has also demonstrated that the decision of a handful of men can turn, what in the plans of the Pentagon was an outing in the seas of the Caribbean, into a confrontation that is capable of causing approximately 100 casualties among U.S. troops, despite the enormous difference in men and materiel.

A group of Cubans in Grenada, under the direct attack of the Yankee Armed Forces, decisively faced a force of more than 6,000 U.S. soldiers, who thought they saw a Cuban behind every rock and tree on the island.

In Grenada, the powerful enemy of all the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean demonstrated that the fragility of its nerves permits it to confuse a mental hospital with a pocket of resistance, or even allows it to machinegun its own invading forces in the midst of confusion and disorder.

The imperialist threats are not unknown to the Cuban people. We know of their enormous destructive force and of the danger that they represent for all of humanity. In addition, we know that these threats are handled by demential people who are capable of undertaking excesses, such as the invasion of Grenada, without taking into account the opinion of their closest allies and even against their approval.

Cuba will not be taken by surprise. The experience of 25 years of anti-imperialist struggle today gives reason to the historical essence of the Cuban revolution, and its leaders and people have been forged in the numerous struggles that have been very different from the Hollywood war epics that use blank bullets.

As our commander in chief once said on a memorable occasion: Intelligence will not lack valor, nor will valor lack intelligence.

If the Pentagon has erroneously estimated that the operation could be carried out in 4 hours, then neither will 4 days, 4 weeks, 4 months, nor 4 centuries be enough for imperialism to re-establish Yankee domination in Cuba.

With calm and confidence we face the dangerous times that we are experiencing. But, the future belongs entirely to socialism and not to the decadent, irrational, and savage arrogance that Ronald Reagan has now decided to impose.

The U.S. Army, which today arrogantly and abusively shows itself off in Grenada, is the same army that hung in utter terror from the last helicopters that left a Saigon that had been liberated by Vietnamese freedom fighters.

'MANHUNT' BY U.S. TROOPS IN GRENADA CITED

PA032305 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] An actual manhunt has been unleashed in St George's, capital of Grenada, by the invading U.S. troops, according to the special reporter of the British Channel One television station. A report from the BBC also carried information about young Grenadian prisoners blindfolded, with their hands tied behind their backs, in the custody of U.S. troops.

The newsman said that three ministers of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's cabinet had been captured and that the U.S. soldiers threatened the prisoners with their knives. British television noted that when the so-called governor general of Grenada, Paul Scoon, issues an emergency law on prisoners, they may remain in prison indefinitely, without being brought before the court.

VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES GRENADA EVENTS

PM031128 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Oct 83 p 4

[Bjorn Erik Rosin report: "Cuban Vice President Replies: Not Our Arms Stockpiles"]

[Text] "There are no Cuban soldiers on Grenada and no Cuban arms caches there. President Reagan's claims are completely absurd."

When Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez met the press yesterday during his Stockholm visit he categorically rejected U.S. accusations of a massive Cuban buildup on Grenada. "It is not the first time we have heard such claims. But the fact of the matter is that there was a total of 44 Cubans with military missions on Grenada and they were assisting the country's government with the organization of the Army."

Vice President Rodriguez said that Cuba's aid to Grenada had a civilian bias. Of the 700 Cubans on Grenada before the invasion, by far the largest number were teachers, doctors, nurses, and construction workers.

"The fact that the civilian population of Cuba knows how to use arms and defend itself against attack should surprise no one. The vast majority of Cubans -- both men and women -- have received military training."

Rodriguez also denied that there were Cuban arms caches on Grenada: "Obviously arms stockpiles have been found on Grenada. The country did, after all, have its own government and an army. But the arms were definitely not Cuban. Cuba produces no arms and is unable to provide other countries with arms. But I am sorry that there were not more arms on Grenada. Then perhaps the invasion would not have taken place."

Rodriguez said that he had not been informed about the events that preceded the U.S. invasion: "I met Maurice Bishop only a few days before he was killed. On his way home from Czechoslovakia he stopped in Cuba. I assure you -- there were no differences of opinion between him and the Cuban leaders."

It was known amongst the Cuban leadership that there were major differences among the Grenadian leaders, but Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that Cuba did not want to interfere in the discussion that was taking place. Rodriguez said that he did not know any details about the events which later led to Prime Minister Bishop's death.

Rodriguez takes the view that developments have taken a dangerous turn with the U.S. intervention: "The risk that Nicaragua and Cuba will also be invaded is growing all the time, even though I would not want to claim that such a development is unavoidable."

Vice President Rodriguez thinks that international opinion could play an important role in preventing the further exacerbation of the conflicts in Central America: "Governments around the world have protested against the invasion -- even conservative regimes in Latin America have done so. The protests cannot perhaps influence Reagan directly, but public opinion in the United States could be influenced, and that is important."

Vice President Rodriguez thinks that the invasion of Grenada also calls for reflection here in Europe: "It shows what little account Reagan takes of Europe's thoughts. I think that it will be important for you to remember that in future."

U.S. SAID LYING TO JUSTIFY GRENADA ACTIONS

FL031422 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Cuba has accused the United States of lying to the U.S. public by attempting to justify the illegal invasion launched against the Grenadian people.

Cuba's Vice Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera Linares stated that the United States has opportunistically used Grenada's lamentable events to carry out an act of force against a small Third World country. The Cuban delegate made the statement during a session of the UN General Assembly, which is examining the situation on the Caribbean island.

Viera Linares stressed that Washington wants to use this military adventure to obtain votes for the reelection of its ruler and to create a precedent that will be useful in its new plans of aggressions and interventions in Central America and the Caribbean. Likewise, he pointed out that the censure vote approved by the General Assembly has once more demonstrated the rejection caused in the world by the current U.S. policy due to its continued threats against peace and international security.

ROMESH CHANDRA CITED ON U.S. AGGRESSION

FL031855 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] The president of the World Council of Peace, Romesh Chandra, has demanded an immediate end to the U.S. aggression in Grenada and the withdrawal from the island of all invading forces. Chandra, who is in Mexico City to attend the emergency meeting that will analyze the invasion of Grenada, stated that the United States had no legal or moral justification for its attack on the small Caribbean island unless it was its desire to increase control over the region.

'RED SUNDAY' TO HONOR WORKERS KILLED IN GRENADA

PA030410 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Red Sunday, to be commemorated next 6 November, will be the greatest commemoration to date in Cuba, in honor of the Cuban internationalist workers who died in Grenada and as an expression of the indomitable and courageous spirit of the Cuban people in the face of the imperialist enemy's threats.

This statement was made in Havana by Jesus Escandel, member of the executive secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions. The Cuban union leader added that Red Sunday will be commemorated not only to support production activities and compensate for any possible delay in plans, but to help increase the funds of territorial troop militias, one of the armed resistance groups that will be encountered by the imperialists if they attack us.

Some 180,000 Cuban construction workers and relatives will participate in Red Sunday, to be commemorated in our country on 6 November. It will also be a tribute to the 76th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The massive participation of workers and their relatives will represent their recognition of the heroic Cuban construction workers who resisted the brutal U.S. invasion of Grenada.

CZECHOSLOVAK WORKERS SCORE U.S. IN GRENADA

FL040602 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The collective of Czechoslovak workers working at expanding the Diez de Octubre power plant in Nuevitas, Camaguey Province, has issued a statement condeming the criminal attack on Grenada. The letter to the party's provincial and municipal committee expresses their strong protest of the bloodshed caused by imperialism.

This deed shows the need for the strongest alliance among all the progressive forces in the world against Yankee imperialism.

The letter from the Czechoslovak workers at the Diez de Octubre power plant states that they feel proud to be working in a country whose sons have known how to confront, in unequal combat, with dignity and courage, the brutal imperialist attack on Grenada.

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGINS

Televised Ceremony

FL040406 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 0129 GMT on 4 November begins live color coverage from the Carlos Marx Theater in Havana of the main national event commemorating the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Coverage begins with a long shot showing the stage and the audience as the announcer explains the reason for the ceremony and the historical aspects of the October Revolution. As the Cuban national anthem is played, the dignitaries sitting at the main conference table are shown, as are closeups of the posters behind the stage. The camera then continues with various shots of the stage and the audience as the Russian national anthem is played. Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Katushev receives applause when he is introduced. The announcer then introduces the chief of the Russian delegation and names some of the dignitaries in the audience.

During the Soviet envoy's 25-minute speech, which begins at 0137 GMT, the camera continues its long, medium, and close shots of the stage and the audience, focusing primarily on the ambassador. When Katushev concludes his speech at 0200 GMT, the camera shows closeups of the ambassador being congratulated and then pans the auditorium.

During the speech by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, the camera continues its closeups of the speaker, while occasionally panning the audience with wide and medium shots. When Garcia Frias ends his speech at 0242 GMT, the camera moves in for closeups of Garcia Frias being congratulated.

Live coverage of the ceremony ends at 0245. While a revolutionary hymn is heard the camera continues with wide, medium, and closeup shots of the stage, the audience, and the auditorium. The station returns to regular programming at 0247 GMT.

Garcia Frias Speech

FL040505 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0135 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Speech by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution, at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana -- live]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrade Konstantin Katushev, dear comrades of the Presidency, comrades:

This year we are commemorating in our homeland the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks and the 25th anniversary of the triumph of our revolution. These events are linked in history to the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We do so at a time when the criminal Yankee invasion of Grenada has taken place and when Reagan's government is seriously threatening Nicaragua, El Salvador, and even socialist Cuba as part of its global strategy of war and aggression -- a perverse strategy condemned to failure.

Today we gather together to commemorate the 66th anniversary of 17 October, a transcendental date in world history on which the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, overthrew the power of the capitalists and landowners of old Russia. They destroyed forever the chains of oppression and established for the first time on the face of the earth the dictatorship of the proletariat. They began to build a socialist society, free of all oppression and violence, and created a new kind of soviet state, a fundamental tool for the defense of revolutionary gains and for the building of socialism and communism.

With the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a new era in the history of our planet began and a new life began, characterized by a universal shift among humanity from capitalism to socialism.

Today the socialist community, led by the USSR, is advancing energetically along the path of struggle for peace and social progress. It is doing everything possible to guarantee the conditions necessary for the peaceful construction of socialism, for security, and for the free and independent development of peoples. However, today we see how these efforts, especially those aimed at establishing peace on our planet, are constantly being obstructed by imperialist policy, especially that of the current U.S. Administration. This policy is aimed at achieving military superiority and at exporting counterrevolution in those areas of the world where anti-imperialist movements are operating. It is also aimed at intervention in the internal affairs of socialist countries to activate the opposition forces in those countries and destablize the situation, increasing the anti-Soviet psychosis and military hysteria as during the time of the cold war.

Yankee imperialism is also currently trying to identify the national liberation movement and the struggle of the peoples for social changes with terrorism. For the Yankee, revolutionaries are terrorists -- those who are simply welcoming progressive ideas or who are struggling for democracy. With lies and deceit they ignore human rights, and with impunity they declare themselves the gendarmes of the world.

The divergence in the foreign policies of these two currents is obvious. While socialism proposes to the people a system of specific measures to strengthen peace, to promote detente, and to achieve disarmament, imperialism threatens the world with new arms programs, with expansionist designs, and with acts of direct aggression. There is no doubt that in our day tension in international relations is kept alive and aggravated by the line toward confrontation with socialism and by fostering the arms race, to which the U.S. Government has given priority in its foreign policy since the beginning of this decade. The interest shown more than once by the European nations, as well as the efforts made to save detente and cooperation, are well known by everyone. But the possibility of finding a solution to the conflict is becoming increasingly uncertain if we consider the aggressive policy of the United States and NATO, which is deploying, or has decided to deploy, new North America intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. The position of the USSR has always been to seek specific solutions within the framework of respect for one essential condition: The balance of forces in Europe cannot be altered with respect to intermediate-range nuclear weapons. Saving humanity from the catastrophe of a war is the only possible alternative if we want humanity to endure and if we want peace for all the men and women of the world.

Comrades, this new anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is taking place under extremely difficult and complex circumstances for those of us who are struggling for peace, independence, and the sovereignty of our peoples. The United States has played the leading role in a new criminal, shameful, and fascist invasion on our continent, and has chosen as its victim the small island of Grenada. Faced with the barbarous and genocidal aggression of Yankee imperialism, the detachment of Cuban builders, physicians, professors, and technicians -- who were following their internationalist vocation on the sister republic of Grenada by rendering their disinterested and generous aid -- have written an unequalled page in the history of heroism and determination. [applause] As the commander in chief said in the statement by the party and the government on the imperialist intervention in Grenada: The courageous and heroic constructors and collaborators have written an indelible page in the history of international solidarity. They have also undertaken the battle in Grenada in the name of the world's small nations and in the name of all the nations of the Third World in the face of the brutal aggression of imperialism. They have also fought for America [as heard] and for their own fatherland as though they were defending the first trench for the sovereignty and integrity of Cuba there in Grenada. [applause]

Our people have deeply felt the vile and cowardly aggression against our brothers in Grenada, who with more courage and integrity than armament did not surrender before the overwhelming superiority of their of their enemies and have given the world a tremendous example of what men are capable of resisting when they are embracing the most just of causes and when the people are determined to freely decide their own fate.

The imperialists, who have never learned the lessons of history, should at least learn something from this brutal military adventure against a small country and from their cowardly aggression against our compatriots. If a reduced contingent of Cuban builders armed with rifles, with practically no equipment and without expecting any reinforcements whatsoever, offered such heroic and tenacious resistance to the elite troops of the most powerful country of the Western world, what would the response of our people in arms be if someday the imperialist enemy were to dare to besmirch the soil of our socialist homeland? [applause] We are preparing ourselves militarily to make them pay the highest of prices for their daring; our struggle would not be the struggle of one army, but of an entire people defending our homeland little by little.

This criminal aggression by the imperialsts against the sister Caribbean nation is an unmistakable indication of the unrestrained and demented aggressiveness of the imperialists. This makes it necessary for us to be more prepared and alert than ever. Let us again reassert our condemnation of the vile imperialist aggression and intervention in Grenada and our condemnation of the cowardly aggression to which the Cuban internationalists were subjected. Let us reiterate our full support for the statements of the party and of Fidel. [applause] Let us say out loud: Commander in chief, the Cuban people, heir to the best traditions of struggle of our homeland, are ready to occupy the trenches in defense of the revolution and of socialism whenever you order. [applause]

Today the banners of the homeland are flying higher than ever. Written on them in lead and in blood is the firm determination of our people to struggle until triumph or death. The people of Cuba, who have experienced firsthand the solidarity of the generous aid of our Soviet brothers during difficult times, pay the warmest tribute to the Great October Revolution, to its teacher and guide, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, to its self-sacrificing, heroic, and combative people, and to its Communist Party on this new anniversary of that epic campaign that mapped out for the exploited and oppressed peoples of the world a previously unknown course.

Soviet Envoy Speech Hits U.S.

FL040440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0137 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba on occasion of the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution given at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana; in Russian with translation into Spanish -- live]

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR said the following in their greeting addressed to Fidel Castro on occasion of the 30th anniversary of the assault against the Moncada Barracks: Today, when the aggression of the United States and its followers continues with their campaign of provocation against Cuba, the Soviet people once again reiterate their firm solidarity with heroic Cuba and their firm intention of continuing to strengthen the fraternal Soviet-Cuban friendship.

Today, world attention is centered on the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and on the declaration of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. [applause]

This declaration expresses the policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, a policy which is aimed at preventing the danger of a nuclear war and at strengthening universal peace.

Comrade Andropov has clearly stressed that the course that is being taken by U.S. foreign policy, its absurd attempts at hegemony in the hope of gaining for the United States dominant positions in the world, and the desire to bring all ongoing world events under its sphere of influence, are the main causes of the danger of war threatening humanity.

On drawing up its delirious plans for a crusade against communism and for the expansion of its domination of the world, the Reagan administration, spokesman of the military-industrial complex and of the most entrenched reactionaries, has declared practically all of the world as an area pertaining to U.S. interests. It brazenly interferes in the internal affairs of nations in every region of the planet with the purpose of consolidating its military presence thousands of kilometers from the territory of the United States. The United States does not hesitate to use its weapons against any country that rejects Washington's dictates.

The most recent and repugnant example of this policy is the insolent aggression of the United States against Grenada. This flagrant violation of the elemental and universal standards of international law and the fascist murder of Cuban construction workers and collaborators, who were giving their internationalist aid to the people of Grenada and who defended their freedom and dignity with their weapons in hand, has provoked the unanimous condemnation of world public opinion.

On declaring Central America a region pertaining to its vital interests, the Reagan administration is intensifying its economic, political, and military presence against Nicaragua. It is also trying to flatten the liberation movements in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras by strengthening the pro-U.S. regimes in those countries.

Socialist Cuba continues to be the objective of brutal attacks. Under the guise of various types of mendacious pretexts, the Reagan administration is increasing its hostile actions against Cuba, trying to block the peaceful and creative task that is being carried out by the Cuban people.

The Soviet Union expresses its solidarity with its sister nation of Cuba, with the courageous people of Nicaragua, and with the other peoples of Central America that are defending their freedom and independence. [applause]

DEPARTURE OF U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE NOTED

FLO21355 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1115 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] According to the Spanish news agency EFE, the aircraft carrier "America" and eight other units of the U.S. Navy will depart their base in Norfolk, Virginia, to conduct military maneuvers near the Cuban coastline, Pentagon sources have reported to the ABC television network.

A spokesman of the Defense Department has confirmed to EFE that the naval forces will soon conduct military maneuvers, but did not confirm or deny that the maneuvers would take place near Cuba. According to the spokesman, EFE adds, there are some 5,000 men aboard the "America" a conventional aircraft carrier, and some 300 men aboard each of the eight other units -- cruisers, destroyers, and frigates.

The maneuvers are unannounced to give the exercises a very realistic nature, he explained. The participants are given little advance notice on mission, destination, and type of maneuvers.

According to ABC, EFE reports, the Pentagon has stated that the maneuvers are not related to the events in Grenada but, obviously, the Western agency notes, they constitute one more warning to Fidel Castro that the United States will not tolerate any further expansion of Cuban influence in the region.

In Washington, the AFP news agency reported that according to high Pentagon officials the departure of the "America" will coincide with the sailing of the aircraft carrier "Independence" and other men-of-war from Grenadian waters toward the Beirut coastline to relieve the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower".

Nevertheless, the firepower of the "Independence" will be compensated, because the Pentagon announced last night that eight A-10 assault aircraft have been assigned to Barbados and Puerto Rico to support the multinational operations in Grenada and provide an air-ground firepower to the ground troops.

Exercises Denounced at UN

FLO22215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2106 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] At the UN Disarmament Committee Cuba has denounced the holding of U.S. military exercises in a conflict zone for the purpose of intimidating and threatening our country.

Cuban Delegate Pedro Nunez Mosquera said that the U.S. exercises violate Resolution 37118 approved last year by the UN Disarmament Committee. He termed the action a flagrant violation of that resolution, which calls upon all nations to abstain from military exercises in areas of conflict. Later he denounced the fact that the Cuban Embassy in Grenada is surrounded by U.S. Marines and that the internationalist workers are being held hostage by the invading forces, which are not allowing them to leave despite the efforts of the International Red Cross.

PRELA NOTES 'GROWING POWER' OF U.S. MILITARY

FL022230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1923 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] A special PRENSA LATINA item indicates that the U.S. invasion of Grenada, to which it committed a task force of more than 15,000 soldiers, has demonstrated the growing influence of the military in the Reagan administration's decisionmaking process. It adds that once the U.S. President had made the decision to invade the island, the military was free to carry out the operation with a minimum of civilian participation.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the military from the outset seemed to have an unusually large amount of control, despite the political nature of the operation. This growing power of the military in the United States was also confirmed today by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA EMBASSY CALLS OFF 3 NOV FESTIVITIES

PA031950 Paris AFP in Spanish 1922 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Havana, 3 Nov (AFP) -- The Panamanian Embassy in Havana announced today that the ceremonies to celebrate Panama's independence from Colombia have been called off in view of the Grenada events, "which directly harm the Republic of Cuba."

Panama gained its independence from Colombia 80 years ago today. The Panamanian Embassy considered "the events that are being experienced by countries of America and the Caribbean...are not favorable for festivities, but for meditation and to search for a veritable peace in the region." "Above all," the Panamanian Embassy added, "for the search for true political, social, and economic independence."

LAUNCHING OF NEW FMLN OFFENSIVE OBSERVED

PA032010 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] "Yankees: Out of Grenada and Central America" is the name of the new guerrilla offensive that the Salvadoran patriots launched on Sunday. In the first 24 hours of the campaign, the Salvadoran revolutionary forces occupied two important towns and recovered a large number of weapons and ammunition.

The first town occupied by the FMLN forces was Tejutepeque, a town with 10,000 inhabitants located about 50 km northeast of San Salvador in Cabanas Department. Western journalists consider the 10-hour occupation of Tejutepeque by the guerrillas to be one of the most important rebel actions because that town had been considered an invincible position in view of the companies stationed there, particularly the one known as Cobra, trained in the United States.

In Tejutepeque, the Salvadoran regime's forces sustained 12 dead and 23 wounded, while 13 soldiers were captured. Most of the soldiers in the local garrison fled in the face of the advance of the FMLN rebels, who tenaciously resisted the 400 soldiers from special battalions sent as reinforcements by the regime. The rebels subsequently carried out an orderly withdrawal, taking the weapons they had seized from the enemy. The weapons included cannons, machineguns, and 65 U.S. rifles. The regime immediately announced that it had sent 2,000 soldiers of the special Atlacatl and Ramon Belloso Battalion to the area near Tejutepeque to eliminate possible rebel redoubts in the zone.

When that report was circulating, the guerrilla station Radio Venceremos reported that the revolutionaries had occupied Ciudad Barrios, the second most important city in San Miguel Department. The action occurred less than 24 hours after the rebel forces left Tejutepeque. The regime remained completely silent about the new actions. Radio Venceremos reported that the fighting with the Army was heavy in Ciudad Barrios and that it spread to the Cacaguatique Volcano, where the Arce, Lenca, and Morazan battalions made up of the Salvadoran regime's elite troops had been defeated.

The official voice of the FMLN reported that with the occupation of Ciudad Barrios, the last position of the regime's troops in the country's northeastern region was eradicated and the rebels seized many weapons and ammunition. The revolutionaries' occupation of Tejutepeque and Ciudad Barrios, the attack on the (Atachin) electric power substation, and other actions against military patrols and garrisons form part of the new military offensive "Yankee, Out of Grenada and Central America" that began on Sunday. They constitute one more important step in the Salvadoran people's victorious struggle.

The previous campaign called "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" mobilized the Salvadoran revolutionary forces and led to victorious results which included the seizure of 14 towns, many Army casualties, and the recovery of many weapons for the guerrillas. The new Salvadoran revolutionary offensive was launched after the FMLN and FDR warned the international community about the dangerous interventionist steps the United States is taking in the region and Washington's accelerated attempts to turn the Central American conflict into a regional war.

EDUCATION MINISTERS OPEN FIFTH CONFERENCE

FL311944 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The fifth conference of education ministers has opened in the Palace of Conventions in Havana.

At the meeting, Jose Ramon Fernandez, Cuba's education minister, was elected chairman of the conference. In his opening remarks, he said:

[Begin recording] [Fernandez] This conference is being held in the midst of extraordinary events, originated by the criminal invasion by the United States of a small country in our region, Grenada, where there were a little over 700 Cuban collaborators, the vast majority of them construction workers dedicated to aiding the economic and social development of the Grenadian people.

Our collaborators in Grenada had orders to fight only to defend themselves if they were attacked in their permanent housing area. As everyone knows, they were attacked and they fought heroically. This criminal aggression has received rejection and condemnation from all peoples of the world.

In the face of the intensification of Yankee imperialist aggression against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean, the Cuban people, with all their strength and will are and will always be ready to defend the gains of the revolution and our territory at whatever cost necessary.

I request that the conference observe a moment of silence in memory of our dear colleague Jacqueline Creft, education minister of Grenada, who had been invited to attend this conference and had accepted, and who was vilely murdered along with Prime Minister Bishop. [end recording]

At the meeting, in which 21 countries participated, important positions on educational development and their perspectives were discussed.

Grenada Viewed

FL020721 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0121 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Today the fifth conference of education ministers continued meeting. The delegates presented their papers on the educational changes in their various countries over the past couple of years. The Cuban paper stated that education in the socialist society strives so that every man and woman is a consciously loyal and determined builder of the new society. At the meeting Jose R. Fernandez referred to the events in Grenada.[Begin Fernandez recording] In America, imperialism became enraged with little Grenada. This caused the repulsion of world public opinion for such a repugnant and cowardly deed. There, in Grenada, invaded by the Yankees, they can achieve a Pyrrhic military victory. But they have suffered a moral and political defeat for their brutal aggression. Cuba, through its heroic [word indistinct] and humble workers who died in Grenada, [words indistinct] internationalist position and their principled policies in face of the genocidal imperialists. And we reaffirm the words of our Commander in Chief Fidel that this aggression against Grenada could signify for imperialism what Moncada signified for the tyranny which was suffered by our homeland. [end recording]

Also in today's meeting Margot Honecker, Minister of Education in the German Democratic Republic, in a gesture of solidarity asked for a minute of silence for those who had fallen on the Caribbean island of Grenada during the criminal Yankee invasion.

Perez Herrero Speaks

FL030256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] During a meeting at the Central Committee headquarters with the education ministers attending the fifth International Conference of Education Ministers of Socialist Countries, Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo and a member of the party's Secretariat, said today: We are ready to drive back any aggression in the certainty that if the United States dares such an action, it will pay for it very dearly. It will have to have hundreds and hundreds of men; it will have t do away with the entire country -- its houses, its factories, and its last man and woman, who will be ready to fight against the enemy.

Also attending the meeting were Jose P. Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and minister of education; Jose Felipe Carneado, chief of the Education, Culture, and Science Department of the Central Committee; and members of the delegations from socialist countries who have participated in this conference held at the Palace of Conventions.

CORRECTION TO 'DATA ON PERSONNEL RELEASED'

The following correction pertains to the item published under the subhead "Data on Personnel Released" in the 31 October Latin America DAILY REPORT on page Q 6:

Havana International Service in Spanish at 0250 GMT on 29 October identified this item as an official communique of the Cuban Government.

BARBADOS

NEED FOR COMMONWEALTH PEACE FORCE IN Q'ESTION

FLO32046 Bridgetown CANA in English 1940 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 3, CANA -- St Lucia Prime Minister John Compton said here today he expected Grenada Governor General Sir Paul Scoon to announce by weekend the composition of an interim government to run the Eastern Caribbean island pending general elections next year.

Compton spoke with Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams in a radio interview with a group of European journalists. Adams and Compton, who with the leaders of five other Caribbean states were behind last week's U.S. military intervention to crush a bloody military coup in Grenada, said it appeared a Commonwealth peacekeeping force was no longer needed in the 133-square-mile holiday island.

The 300-man Cairbbean Security Force of soldiers and policemen from the seven countries which participated in the October 25 invasion should prove adequate, with perhaps an increase in the police component and some additonal training, Adams and Compton felt.

The U.S. military was today beginning a large-scale pullout of Marines from Grenada as Governor General Scoon finalised arrangements for establishing a provisional Government which, according to an extraordinary edition of the official gazette, will comprise 12 members.

Adams said also that both Venezuela and France had been considered by the Caribbean countries to take part in last week's invasion of Grenada, but that the South American country had been discounted because of its territorial dispute with Guyana. He said France was considered because of its nearby territories in Martinique and Guadeloupe, but did not say why it did not eventually participate.

Adams described relations between the English-speaking Caribbean and Cuba -- whose workers in Grenada put up the stiffest resistance to the invading forces -- as good. But he said there was concern about the danger of confrontation between the two superpowers because of Havana's involvement in the Grenada strife.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER ON 'GRENADA-BASED COMMUNIST PLOT'

FLO32334 Bridgetown CANA in English 2319 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Nov 3, CANA -- The situation in Grenada dominated fifth independence anniversary celebrations in Dominica today with Prime Minister Eugenia Charles speaking of a Grenada-based communist plot to take over Caribbean islands.

Miss Charles told an independence rally that the plans were drawn up by a former member of the Grenada People's Revolutionary Government, toppled in a military coup last October 19 before being removed by U.S.-led invasion forces. She said the plan involved four stages, three of which had been tried and failed. She gave no details. The fourth involved the build-up of arms in Grenada, she said.

Miss Charles charged that dissident groups in Dominica had for the last few months been saying "that this government must not be permitted to complete their term of office." She said her government was aware that the groups were preparing themselves for the last stage of the plan to take over Caribbean states. "It is the duty of the leaders of any country to prevent any unlawful take-over, and our move in Grenada was for that express purpose," Miss Charles said.

The prime minister noted that many countries around the world had condemned the military action in Grenada. However, she pointed out that that was done by the leaders of those countries but she thought the people would have commended the action. She added that those same leaders would not have come to the defence of the island if the communist takeover plan had been put into action.

GRENADA

SCOON PROMISES ELECTIONS WITHIN 12 MONTHS

FL032321 Bridgetown CANA in English 2306 GMT 3 Nov 83

[By Robert Basler]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 3, CANA-REUTER -- The governor general of Grenada today promised he would announce an interim government for the country within a week, and would hold elections open to all Grenadians within a year. Sir Paul Scoon, who the United States has referred to as the sole constitutional authority on Grenada, said that organised resistance to the U.S. invasion of his country 10 days ago had ended.

Appearing eager to show that he was in firm control of Grenada, Scoon met with reporters to outline plans for the island's furture. He stressed that Grenada's development was largely up to Grenadians with help from other Eastern Caribbean countries. He said he was not consulting with Americans on the formation of his new government. But at the same time, Scoon reiterated that he had requested U.S. help in overcoming Cuban forces and Grenadian troops which had taken over the tiny island in a bloody military coup last month. "As far as the Grenadians are concerned, this was a rescue mission," he said. "It was a mission of liberation."

As Scoon spoke, American troops were pulling off the island today. Flights of C-141 transports began airlifting troops of the 82nd Airborne Division from Pt Salines Airport on direct flights back to the division's headquarters at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. At the same time the commander of the U.S. forces, Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf, turned over his command to a lower ranking Army officer, Major General Edward Trobaugh.

The scheduled troop departures today will leave about 3,000 American soldiers on the island, military officials said. Scoon made no prediction of how long they would remain but said, "They are not to stay here one day longer than necessary."

Scoon earlier this week broke off relations with the Soviet Union and Libya, and diplomats from those countries were leaving today, military sources at Grenada's unfinished airstrip said. At his news conference, Scoon said he hoped Cuban diplomats, too, would be gone soon. Although he did not break off relations with Cuba he has ordered all but one Cuba diplomat off the island. Scoon said that at a future point Grenada's diplomatic relations with other countries would be reviewed.

Flanked by portraits of Queen Elizabeth and other British royalty, Scoon met reporters in the dining room of his hilltop residence in the Grenadian capital. He stressed that he was not a politician but "first and foremost a representative of Her Majesty."

Scoon said he was in the process of meeting Grenadian religious, labour, and business leaders in his efforts to put together an interim government which will run the island until the elections. He said the country might be ready for elections within six months and "certainly within the next year." The governor general said no group would be prohibited from contesting the elections, including the New Jewel Movement, which four years ago ousted the government of Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Scoon said the contribution of the multi-national force from seven Caribbean countries who aided in the invasion had been important and he needed the help of Grenada's neighbours in rebuilding the country.

He said a trial was "a possibility" for military officers and government officials involved in the coup that ousted Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was killed a short time later. The leading figures in the coup have been arrested and are believed being held by the Americans.

Speaking about the elections and the period leading up to them, Scoon said: "I hope to see public opinion alive again."

COMMONWEALTH MEMBERS DIVIDED ON U.S. PRESENCE

FL041003 Bridgetown CANA in English 0945 GMT 4 Nov 83

[By John Rogers]

[Text] London, 4 Nov, CANA-REUTER -- The Commonwealth has emerged divided over the American-led invasion of Grenada, with most countries deploring the military intervention in which some members took part. But many of the 48 former British-ruled nations in the loose association, which includes Canada, India, and Australia, as well as tiny Caribbean and Pacific island states, feel it should help Grenada in the invasion's aftermath.

Several countries have declared their readiness to join in collective efforts to help Grenada, one of 12 Caribbean states in the Commonwealth, back to normal life and to ensure security while elections are organised by an interim administration to be appointed by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon. Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal is exploring the options, including formation of a temporary Commonwealth policing force, which he prefers to call a "security presence", to take over from departing U.S. troops.

The Grenada issue is set to figure prominently when Commonwelath leaders meet in New Delhi on November 23 for their two-year summit. Few Commonwealth diplomats, however, expect the invasion to dominate the conference to the exclusion of other issues of concern to many participants, such as stalled progress of Namibia (South West Africa) to independence and the economic plight of developing nations.

Official Indian sources said the heads of some Caribbean Commonwealth nations opposed to the invasion might review their attendance nearer the meeting.

Rifts over Grenada could make it difficult for the summit to produce a joint statement on Grenada, unless the leaders concentrate on future action rather than the invasion itself.

For the United States, Commonwealth involvement in the invasion's aftermath would have the advantage of broadening the base of international action in pursuit of President Reagan's declared aim of restoring democracy in Grenada.

Ramphal says Commonwealth response to soundings on the next moves in Grenada has been heartening and there was enough support for assistance to be provided if a request came from the hard-pressed Grenadian authorities. "We're waiting to hear from Grenada," a spokesman for the Commonwealth secretariat here said.

The shape of any Commonwealth presence has not yet been decided. "We are not talking about a peacekeeping force, but a policing presence," a Canadaian official said.

Assistance could take many forms, including help in organising elections, police training, and sending observers to ensure the fairness of elections, as the Commonwealth did in Zimbabwe three years ago.

New Zealand, one of the few countries not to condemn the invasion, and Canada, whose leaders were critical of Washington, have both said they are prepared to send troops for a Commonwealth force. Britain, whose advice against the invasion was ignored by Reagan, has said it will respond sympathetically to any request for help.

The invasion split Commonwealth Caribbean opinion, with Trinidad and Guyana opposing the decision by Jamaica, Barbados, and other eastern Caribbean island states to send in troops with the U.S. Marines last week. Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of left-leaning Guyana said the countries supporting the invasion were "satellites and puppets."

Trinidad has taken a lead in calling for "a security presence including elements from as many member-states of the Caribbean community and of the Commonwealth as possible."

Guyana also said it was prepared to join a Commonwealth force, but Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados said he could not envisage Barbadian troops taking part alongside Guyanese.

Several countries are against any sizeable Commonwealth force being formed.

Prime Minister John Compton of Saint Lucia, which contributed to the U.S.-led operation, said the Commonwealth Caribbean should provide whatever sort of force was needed -- and this should be minimal. "A peacekeeping force is not what is now needed in Grenada," he said. "What is needed is that Grenada should return to civilian rule as soon as possible, not a military occupation by whatever name called."

Officials of influential Asian Commonwealth countries, including Malaysia, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, said they felt there was no need for a Commonwealth role in Grenada.

India, Australia, and other Asian nations called for a swift withdrawal of U.S. troops. Australia said it would not take part in a Commonwealth force and Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said one reason was fear of guerrilla warfare on Grenada.

India, current chairman of the Non-aligned Movement as well as host for the Commonwealth summit, condemned the invasion as "inconsistent with the basic laws of international behavior."

African Commonwealth countries, including Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania, roundly condemned the invasion. But there was no sign that they might take part in a Commonwealth force. Zimbabwe co-sponsored a resolution, passed overwhelmingly in the United Nations General Assembly yesterday, deploring the invasion and calling for immediate withdrawal of foreign troops.

INHABITANTS 'APPLAUDED" U.S. 'RESCUE MISSION'

PA031310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0850 GMT 3 Nov 83

[By Ricardo Velez Arzuaga]

[Excerpts] St George's, 3 Nov (EFE) -- The Grenadians have applauded the invasion of their country by multinational forces, with total disdain for foreign reaction because they believe that they were saved from a situation that was growing worse.

In one of the downtown points of the capital, St George's, someone painted a sign on the wall demonstrating Grenadians' attitude on the incident with a simple "God bless America."

Invariably, taxi drivers, religious laypersons, merchants, and hotel employees tell international newsmen here that the Americans did the right thing to intervene in the country. Regarding criticism of President Reagan's action, they respond that other countries did not know how dangerous the situation was.

Grenadians indicate that after the army killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on 19 October, the situation became impossible and everyone feared for their lives.

When the bombing began on the morning of 25 October, many quickly tied handkerchiefs on their arms and began to celebtate the invasion, which they called a rescue mission.

They also indicate that the United States not only saved them from chaos, but in its intervention was very careful not to destroy the city. There was damage to homes in the interior and around the new airport, Point Salinas, where the bulk of the fighting took place due to Cuban resistance.

Normalcy is quickly returning to Grenada, and in the capital at least there is taxi, water, light, and telephone service.

During the war the Grenadians learned of events and reaction abroad through the radio stations of Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, because the official radio station "Radio Free Grenada" was destroyed. A provisional station, "Spice Island Radio," has occupied the frequency of "Radio Free Grenada."

Another form of communication here is an army vehicle equipped with loudspeakers which travels through St George's playing "reggae" music and messages from Governor General Paul Scoon asking the people to remain calm.

During the initial phase of the U.S. intervention there was looting of supermarkets, but the situation changed when the establishments opened for business, and they are now operating normally.

The hotels are filled with newsmen, taxi drivers are busy transporting them throughout the country, schools are functioning normally, firemen are at their posts, and despite the war, the city is much cleaner than many other neighboring Caribbean islands.

After overcoming the initial period of adopting to the emergency situation, the Grenadians are looking to the future and hope that the governor general will soon appoint a provisional civilian government, elections will be held, and the Americans will leave. But nobody appears to be in a hurry to take those steps, because they feel safe now.

JAMAICA

PNP FORESEES POSSIBLE 'FASCIST-STYLE REPRESSION'

FL032125 Bridgetown CANA in English 2009 GMT 3 Nov 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 3, CANA -- Jamaica opposition leader Michael Manley has accused Prime Minister Edward Seaga of setting the stage for "fascist-style" repression by linking left-wing opponents of his government to alleged Cuban-inspired plots of sabotage and subversion.

Manley's People's National Party (PNP) is worried by a speech Seaga made this week to Parliament. Apart from announcing the expulsion of four Soviet diplomats and a Cuban journalist, Seaga listed 25 people, 18 from the PNP, who he alleged had visited Cuba, Grenada, or the Soviet Union this year. Seaga also said the small Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) had received word from Havana to step up action against his government, an allegation denied by the WPJ. The prime minister warned that "we will respond to any acts of sabotage with a shattering offensive" and spoke of "saboteurs and traitors."

Manley told reporters "the inflammatory language used in support of the spurious charges" indicated that the government was laying a foundation to introduce repressive measures. Such language, Manley said, was more appropriate to the vocabulary of fascism.

"If there is a shattering offensive against anything in Jamaica at this time, it must be directed to preventing the further collapse of the economy, the rampant shootings by highly armed criminals, the escalating level of unemployment, and the frightening decline of our social institutions. Saboteurs and traitors must be dealt with according to our laws and Constitution", Manley said.

The PNP, since losing power in 1980, had been a model of responsibility, Manley said, but it did not intend to countenance the denial of constitutional liberty to any Jamaican. "Let not the prime minister believe that any invention of plots against national security nor any false accusations of subversion will go unchallenged or be allowed to provide a basis which justifies foreign intervention from any source," the opposition leader declared.

He charged the government with a continuing effort to create a political smokescreen, but said that a day of reckoning with the real issues would have to come. "He (the prime minister) may seek to divert attention for a while but he must soon face the awesome reality of the IMF tests, the absence of foreign exchange for raw materials and basic goods, the gaping holes in the national budget and that the government departments are unable to settle their bills, the avalanche of closing factories, and the massive redundancies in the sugar industry and elsewhere," Manley said.

The opposition leader said that he had no doubt that the prime minister was intending to call early elections but if he did so before a new election system was put in place, "it the poll will be contested by the JLP (ruling Jamaica Labour Party) alone."

A photo-identification enumeration is now taking place here and it is expected that the complete process will be ready by mid-1984.

Four of the people named by Seaga have denied having been to either the Soviet Union, Cuba, or Grenada this year. Manley listed another four, including a lawyer with no connections with the PNP. He also said a number of his party members had visited Cuba for various legitimate reasons, including for work on behalf of UNESCO and representing the West German sports goods company, Puma.

SUGAR FACTORY TO BE CLOSED; WORK FORCE REDUCED

FL312002 Bridgetown CANA in English 1743 GMT 31 Oct 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 31, CANA -- The Jamaica Government says it will dismiss more than 1,000 workers and close one of seven state-owned sugar factories under a restructuring plan to cut losses now totalling a quarter of a billion dollars (1 JCA dollar; 56 cents U.S.). Agriculture Minister Percival Broderick said the sugar industry lost 60 million dollars on this year's crop which is estimated to have produced 195,000 long tons. This would be the lowest output in 34 years. Broderick said the workers would be entitled to nine million dollars in severance pay.

The factory to be mothballed in Innswood, in the parish of St Catherine, just west of here. The canes normally handled by it will be diverted to two other factories in the same parish. This is the second factory to be closed by the Edward Seaga government since it came to power in 1980.

Several hundred people have already been made redundant and some workers cooperatives disbanded in keeping with the government's programme to reduce losses in the industry. In the present phase of the exercise the management of each of the factories will be decentralised. Each factory will have its own board of directors, responsible for its viability, and the boards will in turn report to the National Sugar Company (NSC).

The minister said: "The company is now reeling under the accumulated effects of under-capitalisation, deteriorated machinery and equipment, low factory capacity utilisation, cropping out of economic cycle, low cane production, high overhead costs, and a shortage of technical and managerial skills. It is clear that these areas must be addressed if the company is to have a chance to achieving viability."

RESUMING TIES WITH NETHERLANDS TO BE EXPLORED

PM031008 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 28 Oct 83 p 4

[Han Hansen report: "Bouterse Wants To Restore Relations With The Hague"]

[Text] The Hague -- Indications are coming from Paramaribo that the Bouterse regime will shortly begin serious soundings in The Hague on the restoration of relations between the two countries. A key condition for these contacts would probably be that the Netherlands Government should not demand that Army leader Bouterse be pushed aside.

Developments in Paramaribo in the last few weeks are making it ever clearer that Bouterse has decided on a change of political course, as a result of which he is dissociating himself from the two left-wing revolutionary groupings, the Revolutionary People's Party (RVP) and the Progressive Workers and Farm Laborers Union (PALU) which are behind the Alibux government. He has begun informal consultations with representatives of the "old order."

The expulsion of the Cuban ambassador from Suriname and the downgrading of diplomatic relations with the Castro regime were not exclusively the result of Bouter e's and his military colleague's anxiety about U.S. intervention, like that in Grenada.
The circle around Bouterse had already reached the conclusion that continuing with the pro-Cuban RVP radical grouping with its primarily intellectual character would be a disastrous course socially, economically, and politically. The country is almost bankrupt, relations with most other countries are pointing more and more to further isolation, but, above all, it seems that the reform models of the Alibux government are not succeeding because they lack broad popular support, according to information from experts on Suriname.

In the last few weeks in Paramaribo various leading figures supporting the Alibux government have been relieved of their positions. These are chiefly pro-Cuban figures. As a result, former Minster Harvey Naarendorp, the chairman of the Reformed Ernie Bruning University, and SNA news agency head Edward Naarendorp have fallen into disgrace. The leader of the military leftwing, Sital, has already left for Cuba. The recall of Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Dr Carlo Spier from the embassy in The Hague is also linked with "the swing to the center." He is said to have lost in his ideological and strictly personal rivalry with Ambassador Henk Herrenberg.

This operation of Bouterse's took a piquant turn last week when reports leaked out of a small mediation committee whose task will be to attempt a reconciliation with The Hague. Names mentioned were those of Suriname's representative in the United States, Henk Heidweiler, a student contemporary of [former Netherlands Prime Minister] Dries van Agt, and lawyer Lim A Po. The secret mission is said to have been prepared with Bouterse's approval, but without consultation with the Alibux government. Contacts on the subject were made with Netherlands Ambassador in Paramaribo Hoekman. The reports of the mediation attempt must surely have been made public intentionally in an attempt to cause the mission to fail.

Meanwhile, reports are circulating that a good-will committee will be coming to the Netherlands for informal contacts with government bodies and Second Chamber deputies. The primary goals of the change of course in Suriname seem to be the restoration of development aid and of a regular air link between Amsterdam and Paramaribo.

PARAGUAY

STROESSNER CONGRATULATES ALFONSIN ON VICTORY

PY031407 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 3 Nov 83 p 13

[Text] The president of the republic, General Alfredo Stroessner, has sent a telegram congratulating Dr Raul Alfonsin for his victory in the 30 October Argentine presidential election. The text of the telegram reads as follows: "On the occasion of Your Excellency's election as constitutional president by the will of the Argentine people, I am pleased to sincerely express my congratulations, hoping for the success of your administration, and especially that which will benefit the traditional friendship and cooperation between our peoples. I take this opportunity to express the highest considerations of respect."

URUGUAY

MILITARY REGIME SEEKS POLITICAL RENEWAL

PY030230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0858 GMT 2 Nov 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 2 Nov (EFE) -- The Uruguayan military regime is seeking a political renewal with the purpose of promoting a better rapprochement with the political parties and some changes in the economic leadership that will increase confidence in the government and help overcome the serious crisis the country is enduring. As the first part of the new plan, the current Uruguayan ambassador to the United States, Alejandro Vegh Villegas, has been called back from his post and offered the Economy and Finance Ministry to replace Walter Aznarez.

At the same time, the need for prompt solutions to the economic crisis, which is responsible for the escalation of protests which the regime has been enduring since August, has been discussed.

According to EFE's informants, Vegh Villegas' agreement to accept -- for the second time since the military coup in 1973 -- the post as economy minister is tied to political decisions which will effecttively adjust to the neoliberal model which the Uruguayan ambassador to the United States advocates. The analysts interpret the offer made to Vegh Villegas not only as a step to recover the confidence of the productive sectors but also that of the political and international sectors. In his capacity as ambassador to the United States, Vegh Villegas has been one of the key persons responsible for obtaining a "standby" loan from the "IMF" and the rescheduling of the short- and medium-term foreign debt with Uruguay's international creditor banks.

Vegh Villegas is also a politician who rose from the "Colorado" Party ranks and who, as an expert, enjoys the confidence of the Colorado Party leadership. Vegh considers himself a liberal, not only in the economic field but also in politics, and his eventual return to the Economy Ministry should be accompanied by political decisions.

Political circles do not dismiss the possibility that those political decisions, which are being analyzed by the military, will represent an answer to the political parties' demands for freedom of action and "concrete deeds" which will give some confidence in the regime's promise to democratize the country.